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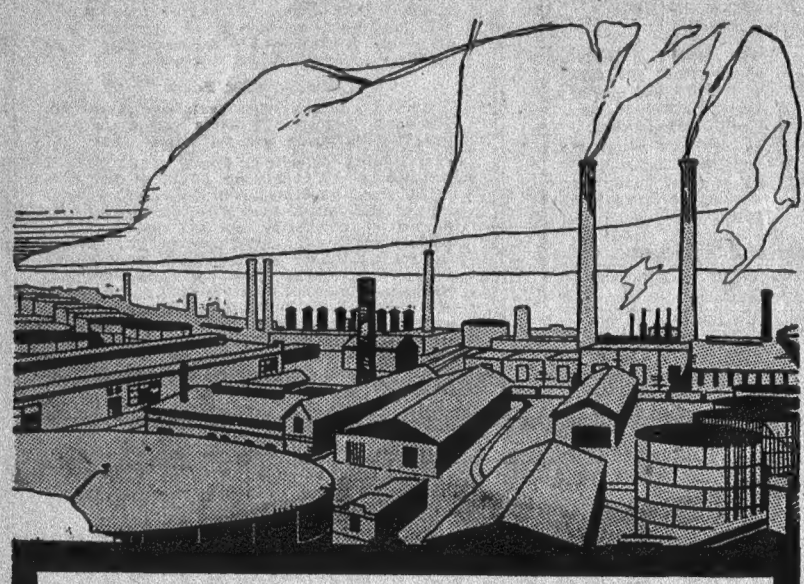
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man. *September 5, 1917* *$1.50 per Year*

THE LAST FIELD

Circulation Over 35,000 Weekly

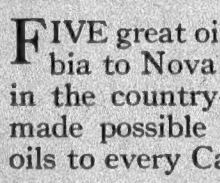


FIVE great oil refineries from British Columbia to Nova Scotia—five principal factors in the country-wide organization which has made possible the supplying of high grade oils to every Canadian farm at a lower price.

We know Canada. We know farming conditions East and West. We know the lubrication requirements of the machines you use on your farm.

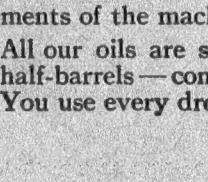
All our oils are supplied in steel barrels and steel half-barrels—convenient, economical. No waste. You use every drop you pay for.

AN OIL FOR EVERY FARM MACHINE

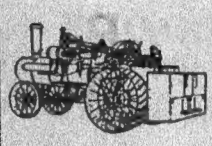


For Gasoline Engines, Tractor, Auto or Stationary
POLARINE OIL
STANDARD GAS ENGINE OIL

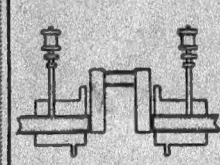
For Kerosene Engines, Tractor or Stationary
POLARINE OIL HEAVY
IMPERIAL KEROSENE TRACTOR OIL
(Recommended by International Harvester Co.)



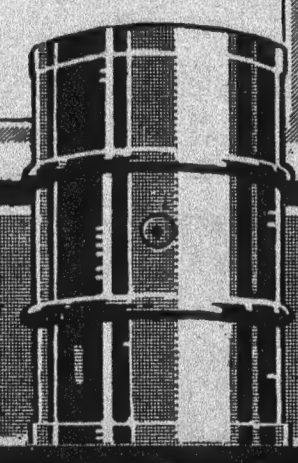
For Open Bearings of Farm Machinery
PRAIRIE HARVESTER OIL
—very heavy body, resists cold won't thin out with moisture
ELDORADO CASTOR OIL
—a thick oil for worn and loose bearings



For Steam Cylinder Lubrication, whether Tractor or Stationary Type
CAPITOL CYLINDER OIL
—the standard product for steam cylinder lubrication

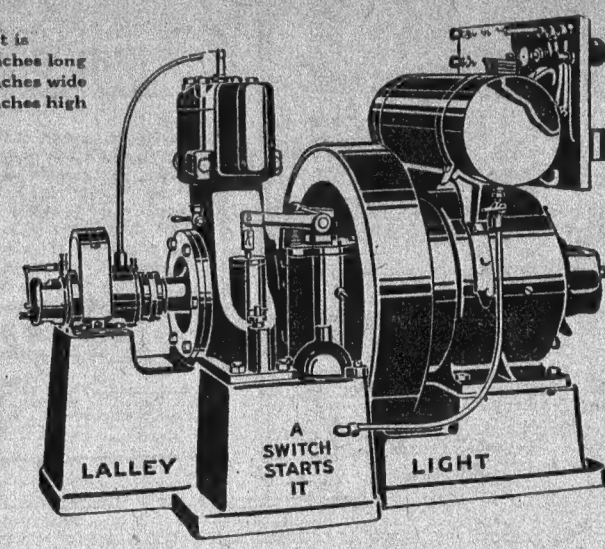


For Grease Cup Lubrication of Bearings
THRESHER HARD OIL
—a clean, solidified oil high melting point



The Imperial Oil Company Limited
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

Plant is
27 inches long
14 inches wide
21 inches high



Light Always Ready

LALLEY-LIGHT is electric light for the farm.

It is always ready—in every room of the house, in the barn.

Simply turn a switch. No lamps or lanterns to carry. No matches to strike.

No danger of fire.

All at the cost of a few cents a day.

LALLEY-LIGHT
Electric Light and Power for every Farm

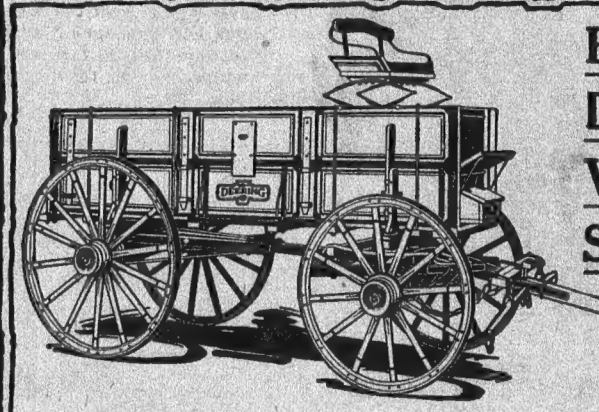
With electric power into the bargain to run your water pump, churn, separator, and other light machinery.

Lalley-Light is proved right by more than six years' actual farm use.

We will demonstrate it free on your farm. Call for owners' testimonials.

ALBERT LEA GAS LIGHT CO., Moose Jaw, Sask.
FOUNDRY PRODUCTS LIMITED of Calgary, Alta.

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers.



Buy Deering Wagon Service

THE wagon you buy must pay for itself in service or you lose money. It must haul your loads without trouble, without unnecessary expense, for a long enough time to earn its cost or more. The **Deering** wagon is built to give that kind of service—the kind you have always associated with the **Deering** name.

Take this wagon, feature by feature, in comparison with others, and note the many differences that make long life and good service. Grain and flax-tight bodies. Axles, hounds and reaches of exceptional strength. Skeins and skein boxes that keep out dirt and that keep the grease in where it belongs. Wheels of sturdy material, put together to stay, and held in place by steel bands, rivets and hot pressed tires of International steel. Steel wear plates everywhere they are needed. Note their number. Convenient folding end gates and link end rods. These are real **Deering** service features.

The **Deering** dealer has a full line of farm wagons and trucks, lorries, dump carts, democrats, and sleighs. See him before you buy, or write the nearest branch house address below for **Deering** wagon folders that tell the whole story.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

BRANCH HOUSES

WEST—Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., N. Battleford, Sask., Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask.

EAST—Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., St. John, N. B.

A COLORED NOTICE

A colored notice in this issue of The Guide shows that your renewal is due.

The editors hope that you have enjoyed reading The Guide and that you will send **$1.50** for your renewal at once. A blank coupon and addressed envelope are enclosed for your convenience.

Several weeks' notice is given so that subscribers will have time to send in their renewals, thus not missing any issues.

Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied.

When requesting a change of address subscribers should give the old as well as the new P.O. address.

The yellow address label on The Guide shows to what time your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittances should be made direct to The Guide either by registered letter, postal, bank or express money order.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

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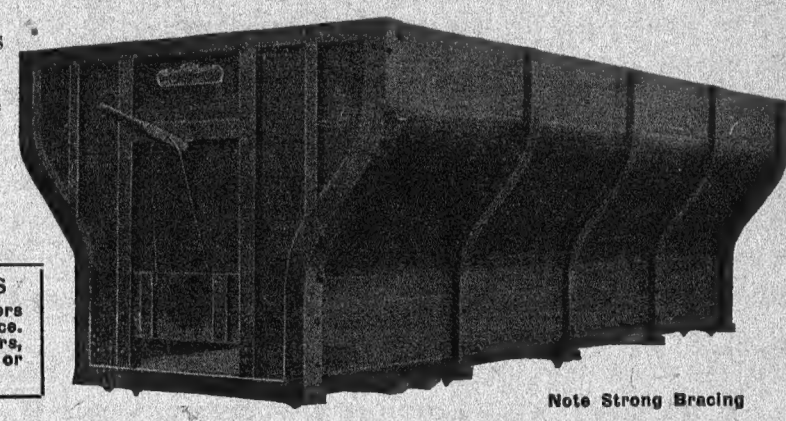
No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

A Grain Tank that is Built Right

Strength—tightness of seams—smoothness of joints—capacity, and good material—these are the things to look for in a grain tank. See the illustrations here of the inside and outside of the **U.G.G. Grain Tank.** Note the tongue-and-groove siding. Count the stays and half-inch iron rod braces. In the bottom where the sides join it, a strip of angle iron runs down each side, absolutely locking the joint and making it grain and flax tight. The handy door is of good size and when shut, or open, is locked into position —no chance for leakage. It takes less than eight of these tank loads to fill a car. Built in one size only—to fit the regular farm truck with 38 inch bolsters. Read the specifications and prices. We can ship your tank immediately.



Note Strong Bracing

Perfectly smooth inside

Door locks open or shut

GRAIN TANK PURCHASERS

Alberta customers, send your orders and inquiries to our Calgary Office. Manitoba and Saskatchewan customers, write direct to either Winnipeg or Regina

Specifications of U.G.G. Grain Tank

Knees—Oak, bent, 1½ ins. thick.
Sides and Endboards—Clear fir or Norway pine.
End Gate—8 x 20 ins. fir or Norway pine.
Bottom—1¼ ins. full fir or Norway pine, fitted with angle iron on long sides. 2 bolser srips. Rub iron. Double bottom over rear bolster.
Girts for Bottom—5 girts across bottom. Hardwood 1½ ins. thick, 3½ and 4 ins. wide.
Rods—3 on each end and 1 in centre. All ½ in. material.
Box Straps—14 of these with § in. ends.
Painting—One coat inside, two coats outside and one coat varnish.
Height—Inside, 44½ ins.
Length—Inside, 11 ft. 7 ins.
Weight—655 lbs.
Capacity—140 measured bushels.

Ship as second class freight.

These tanks come to you **Knocked Down,** with full instructions for setting up. All parts fit perfectly.

F.O.B. WINNIPEG ..... **$48.00** | **F.O.B. REGINA** **$50.00**

Alberta prices on application to Calgary office.

Water Tanks

The **U.G.G. Wooden Thresher Tank** has proven a success wherever used. Strongly made of clear, dry fir, tongue-and-groove, shaped to round inside and outside. Well braced with five bands of half inch iron rod. These tanks are 3 ft. 5 ins. x 11 ft. 11 ins., outside measurements. Shipped knocked down. Capacity 400 Imperial gallons, weight 700 pounds. Ship as third class

Price, F.O.B. Winnipeg **$34.00**
Price F.O.B. Regina **$36.50**

Portable Elevators

Made absolutely grain tight. Our 18 foot elevator will elevate to a height of 15 feet. A 2½ h.p. gasoline engine or a 3 h.p. kerosene engine belted to an 18 foot outfit will elevate 15 to 20 bushels a minute. We have good stocks at all warehouses and can ship at once. Get full information about these as soon as possible. **Use the Coupon.**

Grain Scoops

Made of 22 gauge iron, black japanned, wrought iron back handle. This is a strong, well-made scoop that will stand very heavy use. Capacity, one-half bushel; weight 7½ lbs. Winnipeg, **75c;** Regina, **80c;** Calgary, **85c.**

A Low Priced High Quality Grain Scoop

United Grain Growers Ltd., Dept. 10,
Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary.

Please send me full information about the articles I have checked.

....Grain Tanks ....Water Tanks
....Grain Scoops ....Portable Elevators.

Name.....
P.O.....
Province.....

The harvest-time needs listed on this page are all fully up to U.G.G. standard of quality. Our money back policy holds good in every case. The time to get these supplies is **now.** Orders are coming in steadily and we are filling them as they come. Send in the coupon for information about any or all of these goods.

Write Direct to Department 10

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

WINNIPEG — REGINA — CALGARY

Our Ottawa Letter

Conscription Enforced—Closure Invoked on C.N.R. Bill—Union Government Delayed

(By The Guide's Special Correspondent)

This has been another important and interesting week in parliament. Royal assent has been given to the manhood conscription bill and it is now the law of the land. The bill to provide for the purchase by the government of 600,000 shares of the C.N.R. not already in the possession of the Dominion has been put through the house under the application of the closure rule. Closure has been used for the first time since it was devised in the session of 1912 to insure the passage of the naval service bill, subsequently slaughtered by the senate. The military voters' bill has also been given third reading in the house.

Coincident with final action in regard to these important measures, what may or may not be a final stage of the protracted negotiations looking to the formation of a union government, has been reached. The development which promises to leave matters "as they were" at least until the session is over came on Tuesday, when the Conservatives held a caucus to consider the situation. At this caucus, according to an official statement, subsequently issued, Sir Robert Borden told his followers that the spokesman of the western Liberals and representatives of the agricultural interests, Hon. A. L. Sifton, had informed him that they were willing to enter a union government under other leadership than his own. They had suggested four possible leaders, one of whom was Sir George Foster, minister of trade and commerce. Sir Robert thereupon offered to retire in favor of Sir George, but the latter had no desire to replace his chief. Sir George expressed the opinion that Sir Robert and none other should be at the head of any government which might be formed. The caucus thereupon gave its unanimous support to the prime minister and passed a resolution endorsing the leadership of Sir Robert Borden and expressing its approval in advance of any further efforts he might make to form a union government.

That is the official version of the doings at the caucus. Unofficial reports state, however, that some decided opinions were expressed by a number of Conservative members who were opposed to union government and that Sir Robert Borden made a reply which satisfied these members that there will be no further serious negotiatons for a coalition government. If such is eventually formed it will be due to some fresh impetus originating in the country. While there are many at the capital who believe that Sir Robert will continue in his efforts, it is well within the mark to say that at the present moment the Doubting Thomases are largely in the majority.

There is every indication that the government proposes to proceed with the enforcement of the conscription legislation. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been asked to nominate 12 of the 24 members of the board of selection to be appointed by a joint resolution of the two houses. This board will nominate one member on each tribunal. The other to be named by the county court judges. While again evpressing his disapproval of the bill, the Liberal leader acceded to the request to nominate half the board saying that as the act had become law, it was the duty of all citizens to see that it is enforced as harmoniously as possible. The justice department is busily engaged in the work of selecting the local tribunals. It is expected that they will number about 1,200 for the whole of the Dominion. When they are all appointed the first call for men will be issued. It is believed that the process of selection will be a long one and it will be some months before re-inforcements are actually provided under the bill.

C.N.R. Bill to Senate

The application of the closure rule on the C.N.R. bill was not unwelcomed by the opposition although the clamp was put on a little sooner than they expected. As a matter of fact the rule was applied a little earlier than was generally expected by the house. Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux probably correctly expressed the Liberal view when he said that the opposition welcomed the closure because it would draw the attention of the public to the matter. In this connection he quoted the statement of Parnell made when closure was introduced in the Imperial parliament to prevent continuous obstruction by Irish Nationalists. Parnell on that occasion declared that closure was welcomed by the Nationalists because it would make the world at large aware of the grievances of Ireland.

On this occasion the opposition invited closure because the main purpose of their opposition to the details of the bill rather than to its principles has been to endeavor to demonstrate that the government plans to pay Mackenzie and Mann and the pledges of Canadian Northern stock a lot more than the stock is worth and they figured out that the more public attention that could be attracted the better politically for them. Incidentally there came from the opposition benches some straight declarations against the principle of public ownership, although the majority supported that doctrine. For instance, J. A. Robb of Huntingdon stated that his firm conviction was that public ownership and operation of railways is a delusion and a snare. He said that it would be better for the railways to be allowed a sufficient increase in freight rates so as to enable them to pay their way. Then the people would pay their taxes in that way and not as the result of taxation by parliament.

The bill was closured both in committee and on the third reading, which was finally adopted on Wednesday morning at two o'clock when the "guillotine" fell by a government majority of 16. Four western Liberal members, Dr. Michael Clark, J. G. Turriff, A. Champagne and Levi Thompson, gave general support to the measure, although Mr. Thompson supported the final Liberal amendment, providing that the award of the board of arbitrators which will fix the value of C.N.R. stock be approved by parliament.

R. B. Bennett, Conservative member for Calgary, made a vigorous attack on the bill on third reading, but refrained from voting. An exceedingly interesting situation is expected to develop in the senate when the bill is considered next week. The opinion is expressed in some quarters that it will be radically amended and possibly defeated.

THE COAL SITUATION

It is altogether likely that both Canada and the United States will be put on rations in regard to coal supplies. Such was the announcement made in the commons recently by Hon. Geo. E. Foster.

The use of coal might have to be in some measure restricted to the indispensable industries while the railways would be asked to so co-ordinate their services as to use a minimum amount of coal. An appeal would also be made to the general public to exercise economy. Sir George said that Canada's production of bituminous coal last year was 13,000,000 tons, while our importations were about the same. Canada also imported 4,500,000 tons of anthracite coal. Anthracite stocks are low and this year one million additional tons would be required.

Bituminous coal prices were fixed by President Wilson on August 21 for every mine in the United States. The next step in coal control, a White House announcement said, will be to fix prices to be charged by middlemen and retailers. Prices were set on cost of production estimates furnished by the federal trade commission after months of exhaustive investigation. The country is divided into 29 districts, and every producer in a district will market his output at the same price. On August 23 President Wilson named Dr. H. A. Garfield, president of Williams' college, fuel administrator, fixed anthracite prices for producers and jobbers and set a limit on profits to be made by bituminous wholesalers. The last and final step will be to make regulations for coal distribution and to fix anthracite and bituminous retail prices. This will be done when a distribution program is perfected and when the federal trade commission has completed a plan under which retail profits may be fixed. The jobbers' profit on bituminous is limited to 15 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds, wherever delivered.

The prices set by President Wilson, it would appear, will have little effect upon the rates in Winnipeg and the west.

When it was pointed out that it was hardly credible that anthracite coal, purchased by the dealers at the pit head for from $4 to $5 a ton should retail here for $12, one of the leading coal merchants of Winnipeg said: "It is easy to understand. We have to pay $1.75 to get it to Buffalo, 50c from Buffalo to Fort William, with 30c extra for dock handling, and then another $2.50 for the haul from Fort William to Winnipeg. Then there is the local handling expenses, which, estimated at the lowest, amount to $1.50. You will see this brings the total up to approximately $12, the price the Winnipeg consumer is paying today."

Congressional leaders at Washington have been informed that it will be necessary for them to authorize at this and the winter sesson an additional $9,000,000,000 for war expenditures, including further loans to the Allies to June 30, 1918. Five billion in bonds already have been authorized, and a $2,000,000,000 war tax bill is pending now in the senate.

AN "S.O.S." CALL FROM FRANCE!

Thousands of wounded and old French peasants are trekking their way back to their former homes in the recaptured portions of France only to find them laid waste in the wake of the ruthless Hun. They are penniless, dejected and destitute. They are calling to their Central Western Canada Allies and to YOU for immediate help. Will their voices be unheard?

French Wounded Emergency Fund

(Under the Authority of the French Government)
President, H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught

This fund was founded to render emergency relief to destitute and suffering dependents of French soldiers—to succour the wounded and to rehabilitate families in the recaptured and devastated portions of France.

Your Money is Needed Urgently to Alleviate the Distress and the Suffering in the Districts Being Retaken in the Allies Advance

THE FIRST APPEAL CLOSES SEPTEMBER 17th

Give! Give Generously! Give Today!

Where is there a person in Central Western Canada who would not give willingly to provide provisions, kitchen utensils, tents, etc., etc.?
Contributions can be made to any bank. In towns where there is more than one bank, a banking committee will be formed in the interests of the French Wounded Emergency Fund, who will forward all contributions to

H. B. SHAW (General Manager, Union Bank of Canada), Organizer, Winnipeg

LET EVERYBODY GIVE SOMETHING NOW

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 5, 1917

HELP FOR THE FRENCH FARMERS

On no class of people has the devastating hand of war fallen more heavily than upon the farmers in the French territory now being wrested back from the Germans. On the first outbreak of the war able-bodied peasants of military age were, of course, called to the colors. When the German hosts broke through and swept over northern and western France those who remained were forced to submit to the heartless conqueror. When the invaders were hurled back from the Marne and took up the line which has since been designated as the western front, the devastation began in earnest. The industries of the great industrial countries of the world have been strained to capacity in producing shells, in the use of which farms and villages have been literally blown to atoms. In addition the energies of millions of troops were absorbed in building vast and intricate systems of trenches in what were once fertile, well tilled fields. Wherever the Germans have been pressed back they have exhausted their ingenuity in destroying what little had been spared from the devastation of war. Towns and villages have been sacked and leveled, orchards ruthlessly cut down and every semblance of agricultural improvement heartlessly obliterated. Back to the utter ruination of what was once their homes have flocked the French peasants. So near have they kept to the allied armies that the work of reconstruction is being carried on in districts where the enemies shells are still falling. The handicaps under which they are working are appalling. Previous to the war their condition was far from enviable. Now rendered destitute by its ravages, it is hard to realize the conditions under which they labor. To help these people to again establish themselves in their homes and on their land is one of the objects of the French Wounded Emergency Fund. Through it the farmers of the Canadian West have an opportunity of assisting their fellow farmers of France to re-establish themselves in the devastated and shell torn districts. The calls upon the farmers of the West for war funds have been varied and urgent. We venture to say, however, that there has been no fund established for a more worthy cause than the French Wounded Emergency Fund. Contributions to this fund will be received by The Guide and forwarded to the proper authorities. Let us do what we can to assist our fellow farmers in France to again establish their homes on the land.

THE FARMERS' PLATFORM

The new pamphlet issued by the Canadian Council of Agriculture on the Farmers' Platform will be of great value not only to members of farmers' organizations, but to progressives in general during the coming fall and winter. The 60 pages of the pamphlet are replete with valuable information to any person interested in the important national problems dealt with in the platform. It really amounts to a study hand book on the farmers' platform. Contrary to the ordinary platform hand book put out by the political parties, this one contains nothing of a partisan nature. It is devoted entirely to authoritative information which will help people to study the platform more intelligently. The subject of the tariff is treated at considerable length, as well as the taxation of land values, income tax, corporation tax and inheritance tax. Another section is devoted to the nationalization of railways, telegraphs and express companies, while further sections deal with the control of natural resources, direct legislation, publicity of campaign funds, the patronage system, prohibition and woman suffrage. Undoubtedly this pamphlet will be a subject of study in each of the two thousand local associations in the three prairie provinces as well as to thousands of others who are not yet affiliated with the farmers' organizations.

AGRICULTURISTS EXEMPT

The military service bill has become law and the drafting of the regulations under which the act will be administered is under way. These have not yet been announced, but it is expected that they will be given out some time this week. It is understood that they make provision for the exemption of men working in certain essential industries, including agriculture. It is a wise provision that the conscription law will be applied so as not to still further reduce the number of men engaged in agriculture. The soldiers must be fed. The allied nations are working too close to the hunger line. Agriculture has been heavily drained of its men to supply the fighting forces. In Russia, France and the British dominions millions of men have been withdrawn from food production with the result that the world's food supply has been reduced until a slight mishap might cause disaster. The work of providing food is devolving more and more upon Canada and the United States. The shipping losses have been so great that it has been found necessary in order to utilize what remains to the best advantage, to divert most of it from the long routes to the shorter voyages between this continent and Europe. There is no telling when the war will end and there is little possibility that the shipping situation will soon be relieved. Upon the agriculture of North America the pressure of production will remain until after peace is declared. It is essential, therefore, to leave the men on the land. The effect of the voluntary system of enlistment in Canada has been to drain agriculture of its men. Large numbers responded to the call for volunteers, and high wages paid in the flourishing war industries attracted still further numbers away from the land. With agriculture exempted under the conscription act this movement will be checked. There is not likely to be a movement from the exempted industries to the non-exempted. The application of the law may be expected to have the opposite effect and should assist in bringing up the man power of agriculture to a point where it will be efficient in producing the required amount of food stuffs for the allies.

AMERICAN WHEAT PRICES FIXED

The American Wheat Price Committee has fixed prices for the 1917 crop on the basis of $2.20 per bushel for No. 1 Northern spring wheat at Chicago, which will mean $2.17 at Minneapolis. The despatch from Washington containing the news as it appeared in press reports is as follows:—

"Washington, Aug. 30.—The price of No. 1 Northern Spring wheat was fixed at $2.20 a bushel at Chicago for the 1917 crop today by the Wheat Price Committee, headed by H. A. Garfield, whose findings, reached after three days deliberation, were submitted to and approved by the President.

Labor representatives on the committee voted first for $1.84 and the farmers for $2.50. After long discussion the compromise at $2.20 was approved unanimously.

The price differentials worked out by the food administration tonight are:

No. 1 dark hard winter, $2.24; hard winter basic, $2.20; red winter basic, $2.20; yellow hard winter, $2.16; soft red winter, $2.18; dark northern spring, $2.24; red spring, $2.18; hump-back, $2.10; amber durum, $2.24; durum basic, $2.20; red durum, $2.13; red walla, $2.13; hard white basic, $2.20; soft white, $2.18; white club, $2.16' No. 2 of each grade is 3 cents less; No. 3, 6 cents less; No. 4, 10 cents less.

Relative market bases—Chicago, Galveston, New Orleans, basic; Kansas City and Omaha, 5 cents less than basic; Duluth and Minneapolis, 3 cents less; St. Louis, 2 cents less; New York, 10 cents more than basic; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 9 cents more; Buffalo, 5 cents more.

The basic grades are No. 1 hard winter, red winter and northern spring."

These prices will prevail during the sale of the 1917 crop. It will now be possible for the Canadian Board of Grain Supervisors to fix prices for the Canadian wheat crop immediately. These prices will undoubtedly be announced within a few days. The price of $2.17 for No. 1 Northern at Minneapolis as fixed for the United States would compare favorably with the same price on the same quality of wheat at Winnipeg. Owing to differences in the cost of production the Canadian prices will no doubt be somewhat higher than the American.

HELP FROM THE CITIES

An honest endeavor is being made by many city people to help the farmers with their harvest. Several thousand men, it is reported, have been booked from the cities and towns of the West to country points. A large number of these are from non-agricultural employments and are destined for the harvest fields. In addition, the majority of cities and towns have been doing something toward assisting the farmers in their immediate localities. Stooking parties have been organized and taken out to the farms in automobiles, in the evenings and on Saturday afternoons. A dozen or more men working with energy can account for a considerable acreage of stooking in a few hours. This form of help, though not well distributed over the country, is going a long way toward helping the farmers situated near the centres of population in getting their crops off. The meeting of city and country in the harvest field cannot fail of having good results aside from the immediate one of helping to overcome a serious labor shortage. It will result in a better understanding between the men on the farms and the urban dwellers. It will give the men from the stores and offices a keener appreciation of some of the difficulties under which the farmers labor, and the timely assistance will do much to remove any antagonism which the farmer has cherished regarding the men from the city. A better understanding all around will be not the least of the good results arising from this timely endeavor on the part of urban people to assist the farmer in his time of need.

CONSERVING CANNED VEGETABLES

In order to conserve the supply of canned vegetables in Canada and encourage the use of the green crop, Food Controller Hon. W. J. Hanna on August 24 issued an order prohibiting the sale to consumers of canned peas, beans, tomatoes, beets, celery, corn, spinach, rhubarb and pumpkin. The reason announced for this order is that there is a considerable shortage of canned vegetables and that the supply for the coming winter is not likely to equal the demand. This order has the same force of an act of parliament and penalties are provided for any violation of the order. Any retail merchant who sells any of these canned goods, or has sold them since the 24th day of August, is liable to be heavily fined. The order makes an exemption in the case of such canned vegetables where they are to be consumed in lumber camps, mining camps and dining cars. It is realized that the necessary supply of green vegetables for such camps and dining cars could not be secured and hence they are permitted to buy the canned goods. The food controller under the order also has power to issue special licenses per-

mitting the sale and consumption of these canned vegetables in such cases as he deems necessary or expedient. One such case has already come to light in the threshing gangs throughout the West. It is not possible in a great many cases to secure green vegetables in quantities sufficient for the threshing gangs. The matter was brought to the food controller's attention by the Regina food control committee, and Mr. Hanna wired them as follows:—

"On receipt of telegram from bona fide thresher will wire license to him authorizing necessary purchase of canned vegetables."

This means that any bona fide thresherman who finds it necessary to purchase any of the above mentioned vegetables should send a telegram, with charges collect, at once, addressed to "Food Controller, Ottawa, Ont.," asking permission to purchase these canned vegetables. The food controller will immediately wire back the necessary license.

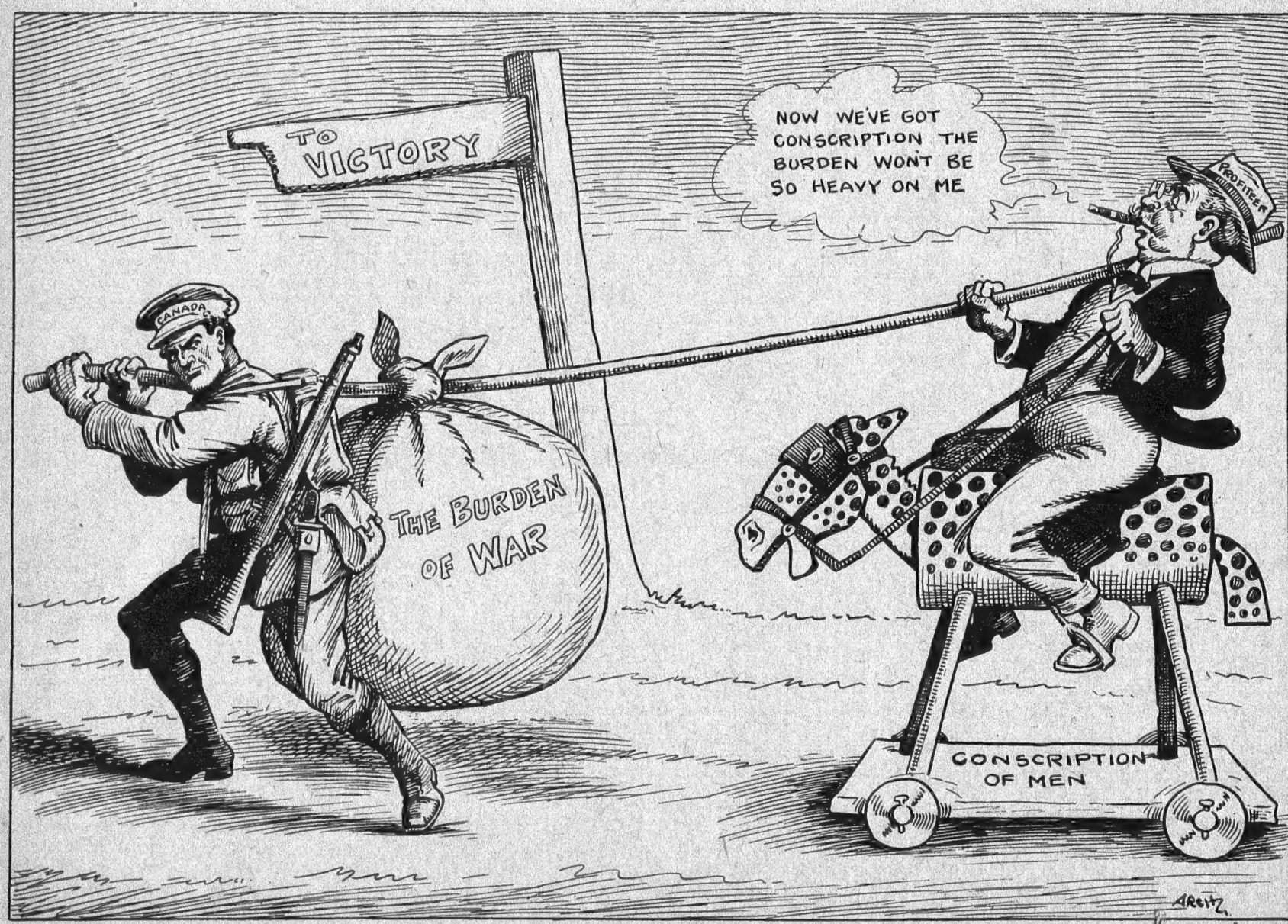
THE BACON SITUATION

Following the announcement that the British food controller had notified the packers that no more Canadian bacon or hogs would be bought by the British government comes the further announcement that the importation of bacon, hams, butter and lard into Great Britain except under license has been prohibited. Beginning operations on the third of September a single buying agency is established by the British food controller in the United States. The supplies purchased through this agency will be distributed through the ordinary channels of trade in Britain at fixed terms as to commission and profits. Consignments of Canadian bacon will come under the same restrictions as American goods. Everyone seems to be very much up in the air as to what eventual effect the new ruling will have on Canadian export bacon trade. The first result was a sensational slump in hog prices, which receded $3.00 per hundredweight on the day following the announcement. There may be still further reductions in price, and some dealers are talking of $12.00 and $14.00 pork. Last year Canada exported 200,000,000 pounds of bacon. The urgency of the demand for food stuffs in Great Britain would indicate that the authorities will not be long clearing the air by stating definitely what their aims are with regard to the bacon trade. The latest announcement seems to indicate that there has been some bungling in the situation and that Canadian bacon is still needed across the water in large quantities.

THE CLOSURE

The closure has again been resorted to in the Canadian parliament. Last week the C.N.R. bill was given its third reading under the closure rule and sent on to the senate. The circumstances showed that some provision for putting a stop to otherwise interminable discussions is essential to getting along with the country's business. All that could be said on the subject had been reiterated and the members had made up their minds as to how they were going to vote. There was therefore no need of wasting more time on the matter. The government would have eventually carried its bill through in any case. No object except the satisfaction that comes to politicians in the indulging in mutual recriminations could have been served in prolonging the debate. The bill is now before the senate where no recourse to closure proceedings can be had. It has been hinted that although the government has now a small majority in the upper house the measure will be talked out. The time is coming when there will be a time limit set not only to debates, but to individual speeches and that in both houses. The affairs of the country would not suffer for want of discussion if the time taken up by parliamentary talkfests was cut in half.

In the Post Office savings banks of Canada there is somewhere about $40,000,000 of the people's money on deposit bearing interest at three per cent. In the chartered banks of Canada there is on deposit in savings accounts nearly $900,000,000 bearing interest at three per cent. This money deposited in the banks at three per cent. is being invested by the banks in government war bonds to a considerable extent at five and one-third per cent. Why could not the government secure a much larger volume of deposits through the Post Office savings banks at three per cent. or a little higher rate, and thus save a part of the huge interest bill on the war debt? At present out of about 15,000 post offices in Canada less than 10 per cent. receive deposits for the Post Office savings bank. The post office department makes practically no effort to increase these deposits. Undoubtedly the chartered banks would look with disfavor upon any attempt to develop the Post Office savings bank, but what good reason is there why these should not be developed in the interests of the general public? Why should not the number of post offices receiving deposits be extended and the service be advertised to secure more patronage from the general public? In the olden days the post office savings banks in Canada paid four per cent. interest on deposits, while the chartered banks paid only three per cent. The banks succeeded in getting the ear of the government and had the deposit rate of the postal savings banks reduced to three per cent. When the government is paying five and one-third per cent. for the hundreds of millions of dollars being borrowed, it could well afford to pay three and a half or four per cent. on deposits in the Post Office savings banks. Here is an opportunity for developing public business in the public interest.



SHARING THE WAR BURDEN

NOTE—The profiteer's idea of sharing up is that he gets the money and the soldier does the work and makes the sacrifice

Vulcanizing the Farmers' Business

Farmers of Vulcan, Alta., have Ensured the Permanence of their Co-operative Enterprise

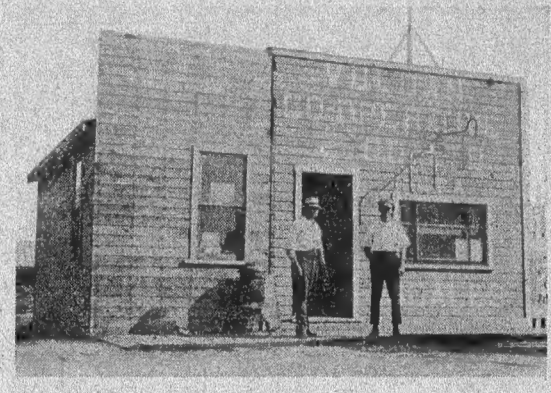
By R. D. Colquette

This is the first of a series of five articles on co-operative enterprises in Alberta. They do not philosophize about co-operation. They outline only methods that have been submitted to the test of experience and that have brought success to the associations. Each is based on a personal interview with officials of the association with which it deals.

Organized in 1912 on a joint stock basis. Re-organized and incorporated six months later on a co-operative basis, with a paid-up capital of $813. Authorized capital now $25,000, of which nearly $14,000 is paid up. Turnover $97,000 for 1916 and business better than ever this year. Now handling all kinds of building material, several lines of farm implements and machinery, many lines of heavy hardware, and livestock shipments. All commodities classified and profits distributed according to purchases in each class. Owners of 12 lots, plant and equipment, with a permanent staff of four men. Business still growing and plans developing for further extensions. Such is the record of the Vulcan Co-operative Company Limited, Vulcan, Alta., of which O. L. McPherson is president and D. R. Lommatzche the energetic and efficient secretary and manager.

"We first started as the Vulcan Scale Company, operating a scale and dealing in a modest way in lumber, wire and a few other commodities," said Mr. Lommatzsche in answer to my question as to how the company was organized. While at Calgary I had made enquiries of some of the U.F.A. officials as to the location of progressive co-operative enterprises in the South. "Drop off at Vulcan and see Lommatzsche," was one of the suggestions made. On my arrival I found him a very busy man. A steady stream of customers wanting machinery repairs, lumber, hay and other commodities handled by the company, kept pouring into the office. Lommatzsche is first of all manager of the Vulcan Co-operative Company. Attention to the needs of customers is his first consideration. However, at intervals during the course of the afternoon he found time to give information as to how the company had developed and was organized in the hope that it would help others to become established in co-operative trading.

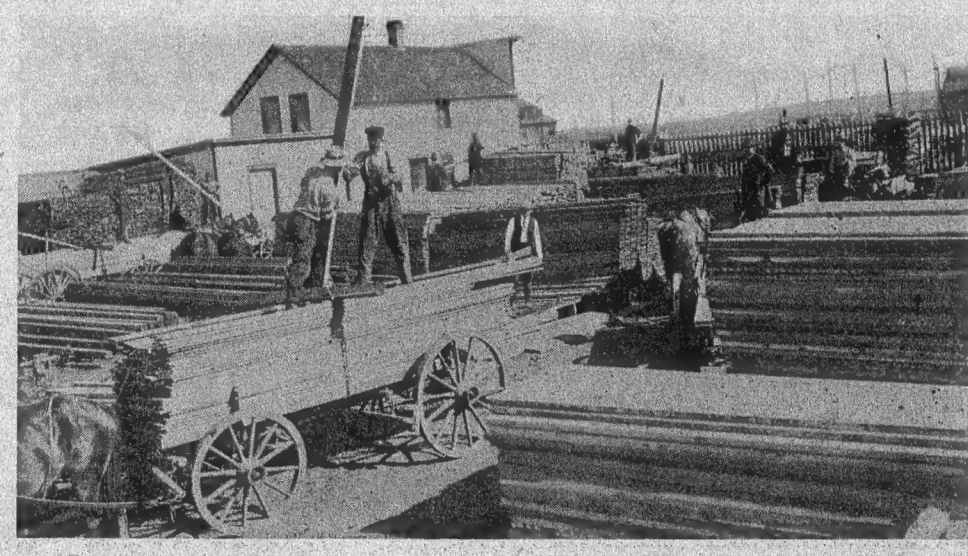
"We continued on this basis until June, 1913, when we organized on a co-operative basis," he continued, on coming back to the office after filling a rush order for repairs. "At that time our capital amounted to $813 which represented the original capital of the scale company, plus the profits. During the four years our business has expanded until now the paid-up capital is around $14,000. Our surplus has grown to over $1,400, while our turnover and profits for the current year will be by far the largest in the history of the company."



The Headquarters of the Vulcan Co-operative Company. The man on the left is Manager Lommatzsche

The Vulcan Co-operative Company does not confine its business to U.F.A. members, as is the case with some companies operating in the province. It also retains the profits of its business for its shareholders. Some lines are handled on small margins, and those buying such commodities reap the benefit, of course, when they are making their purchases. For the most part, however, a fair margin of profit is charged. The company has been criticized for not keeping closer to the U.F.A. Mr. Lommatzsche, however, believes that the directors are working according to sound business principles. "The difficulty while doing business as a joint stock company," he explained, "was that notwithstanding the fact that there were certain men financing the institution and assuming all responsibility, we made prices at a less figure to any and all U.F.A. members, whether belonging to our locals or to others, that no non-U.F.A. members. We also would not permit anyone to become a shareholder unless he was a U.F.A. member, and by that we lost some good financial support. We were compelled to secure stock subscriptions from non-U.F.A. members as well as U.F.A. members if we were to make the institution a success. As soon as we saw this we acted accordingly. We also saw that a U.F.A. member while not financially interested in the company got a large percentage of the profit. This acted against the welfare and financial security of the shareholders. We therefore, concluded to sell at one price to all, and to give everyone an opportunity to become a shareholder and participate in the profits, whether he were a U.F.A. member or not. By doing this we have satisfied ourselves as to the security and success of our institution."

The authorized capital of the company is $25,000. This is divided into shares of $10 each, 50 per cent. of which must be paid in cash. The shareholder may have his profits applied in wiping out the balance. Provision is made that all profits must be applied on surplus and additional capital until the company is fully financed. However, eight per cent. is guaranteed and payable in cash annually on the capital stock. This is looked upon as legal compensation for the use of the money. In keeping the profits within the company until it is well established financially, the company is simply following the plan adopted by every good farmer, who uses his surplus to improve his outfit until his farm is fully stocked and equipped. A man beginning with a cow and a pair of mares will keep the young stock until he has sufficient animals to stock his farm.



A Flourishing Lumber Business is the Backbone of the Vulcan Co-operative Company's Activities.

There is no limit to the number of shares a man may hold, but the one man, one vote system is rigidly followed. Provision is further made that if all the treasury stock is exhausted and no shares are on the market the holder of the most shares must surrender some if they are demanded by a new applicant. This eliminates the possibility of the exclusion of shareholders by the monopolization of stock. Experience has shown that most of the shareholders leave the interest on capital stock in the company. Only a few dollars have been withdrawn on this account during the four years the association has been in operation. Provision is made that a shareholder any time within two months of carrying over the profits to the stock account, may pay into the company enough cash to make an even number of shares and draw his interest on these for the full length of the term. The company now has 225 shareholders, 18 new shareholders being admitted since December 1 last. A list of the shareholders is always open for examination.

Commodities All Classified

The outstanding feature of The Vulcan Co-operative Association is that its business is classified or departmentalized for the purpose of making the distribution of profits more equitable. This is an important matter. It would be well for everyone interested in co-operative business to examine it carefully. The object of co-operative associations, in the last analysis, is to distribute goods at cost. There are two ways in which this may be accomplished, one is by selling goods at the invoice price plus the cost of handling and the other is by charging a margin of profit and making rebates on purchases. The first of these is difficult to adopt absolutely though it is favored by many co-operators. It is necessary to allow a margin of profit to ensure safety and build up a reserve. The second method can be followed, but there is danger where many lines are handled of doing a grievous injustice. There are greater profits on some lines of merchandize than on others. Supposing you sold $100 worth of wire and twine to one man and $100 worth of shelf goods to another. Wire and twine run rapidly into money. There is little labor, small overhead expense, and no wast or loss. The percentage of profit necessary therefore is comparatively low. With shelf goods, on the other hand, there are heavy handling charges, a lot of bookkeeping, and in some cases considerable waste. It is necessary, therefore, to have a wider margin of profit to safeguard the business. Now if you distribute profits according to business done, one man gets as much as another, while most of the profit has been made on the business of the man who bought the shelf goods. Let Mr. Lommatzche tell how they have solved this knotty problem at Vulcan and are distributing profits equitably. "All goods handled come under clasifications or departments. All goods handled in a department or class are such on which the perishability and the margin of profit are practically the same. This enables us to pay a dividend according to the profit on that particular department or commodity. All commodities within a department are put on the same margin of profit on account of the volume of business done in each line, and the loss sustained while in storage. For example, with wire there is no loss, there is little charge for overhead expense, and a narrow margin of profit safeguards the

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THE VULCAN CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY LIMITED

DATE:—	LUMBER	SASH AND DOORS	POSTS	WIRE	OIL	LIME AND CEMENT	PUMPS AND PIPING	WAGONS AND IMPLEMENTS	FLOUR AND CEREALS	TWINE	LIVE STOCK	ITEMS	TOTALS	PER CENT DIVIDEND	PROFIT	TO RESERVE	TO CAPL. STOCK
Elevator J. K.	32 65	3 50	13 00	114 40	9 60	No Sales	No Sales	No Sales	26 75	3500 lbs	2810 lbs	Lumber	173 20	18%	31 53	15 40	61 65
	7 75		17 00							400 "	1420 "	Sash & Doors	3 50	15%	52		
	2 385		2 40	No Sales	No Sales				No Sales		1930 "	Posts	44 00	10%	4 40		
	3 785		9 60					No Sales			440 "	Live Stock	662 00	50 per cent	33 40		
	96 10											Swine	1 30 "	1 per ct.	1 30		

Adapted from the Ledger of the Company. This Account Shows the Manner in which the Business is Departmentalized, how the Rate of Profit in each Department is Struck and how it is Distributed.

The Nonpartisan Political League

First Formed in North Dakota---Spreads to Canada---Development in Saskatchewan and Alberta

The Farmers' Nonpartisan Political League of Canada is an outgrowth of a similar organization which had its birth about two years ago in North Dakota. A number of farmers in that state felt that the economic and political conditions under which they labored demanded radical changes which could only be brought about by independent political action. They therefore established the Farmers' Nonpartisan Political League for purely political purposes. A spectacular campaign of organization was instituted. Automobiles were purchased and membership canvassers put into the field. An organization was rapidly built up with a membership fee of $9.00. At the outset of the campaign the league established its own journal, The Nonpartisan Leader, at Fargo, which has now a circulation of over 50,000 weekly. A convention was held, at which a platform was adopted. The policy followed was for the farmers to capture the party conventions and to have candidates nominated who were pledged to support the platform of the league. In the elections on November 7, 1916, the league was successful in electing a farmer governor, farmer representatives on the supreme court bench, and a majority of the members of the legislature, besides filling many of the minor offices. A strong fight is now being waged to enact the farmers' platform into law. The league confined itself largely to state questions in connection with the grain trade, the state ownership of elevators being one of the chief planks in its platform. The movement has spread to other states and organization work is being pushed rapidly.

Mrs. LOUISE CRUMMY - McKINNEY, M.L.A.
Nonpartisan member of the Alberta Legislature for Claresholm. The first woman legislator to be elected in Canada.

The Movement Spreads to Canada

Some of the men connected with the movement were from Saskatchewan and on their return last summer they inaugurated a similar movement in that province, with headquarters in Swift Current. A league was organized and S. E. Haight, one of its moving spirits, was elected president. Organization work was pushed with great vigor. Automobiles, of which the league has now thirteen, were purchased, and canvassers, working on commission, were put into the field. The membership fee was placed at $15.00, of which canvassers using their own cars received 25 per cent, and those using cars furnished by the league 20 per cent. The fee is an initial one, the annual cost of membership being still undecided. Of each fee collected, $2.50 goes for a subscription to The Nonpartisan Leader, established a few months ago at Swift Current and edited by Sidney Godwin. It now has a circulation of over 5,000 weekly. The league grew rapidly during the political activity preceding the recent Saskatchewan election, and now has reached a total of approximately 5,000 members.

The program which was adopted for Saskatchewan is as follows:—

1.—Provincial Terminal Elevators, Flour Mills, Stockyards, Packing Houses, and Cold Storage Plants.
2.—Direct Legislation, including the Recall.
3.—Provincial Purchasing of Machinery.
4.—Provincial Inspection of Dockage and Grading.
5.—Rural Credit, Banks Operated at Cost.

The items of this program, which is much the same as that of North Dakota, were selected, not because they were the only demands, but because they immediately "lead up" to the main issue—"the political supremacy of the common people." There has been no official explanation of the platform, nor of how it is purposed to carry it into effect, though Mr. Haight has given it as his personal opinion that the league will continue its work until it has captured the legislature in Saskatchewan and installed a farmers' government. This government would then proceed to borrow $100,000,000 on the credit of the province, using a part of it to install the various government owned utilities included in the program and the balance for purchasing farm machinery. He states this as his personal view and not binding on the league.

The Federal Platform

Up until February, 1917, it was stated as the intention of the league not to enter the federal political field, but at that time the executive committee of the league drafted a political platform which is as follows:—

1.—Nationalization of Banking and Credit Systems.
2.—Nationalization of Railroads, Telegraphs, Telephones and Steamship Lines (registered in Canada) and all other means of Public Transportation and Communication.
3.—Nationalization of all Industries which are organized on a National scale, and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist.
4.—The Extension of the Public Domain to include all Coal Mines, Water Powers and Forests.
5.—A Federal Direct Legislation Act including the Recall.
6.—Equal and Unrestricted Suffrage for both Men and Women.
7.—A Graduated Inheritance Tax Law.
8.—A Graduated Income Tax Law.
9.—The Abolition of Official Charity; and in its place the enactment of a National Compulsory Insurance Law covering Accident, Illness, Old Age and Death.
10.—The Free Administration of Justice.
11.—The Abolition of the Canadian Senate.
12.—No Court to be Legally Competent to declare as Unconstitutional any Act of the Parliament of Canada.

This platform is modelled very much after the farmers' platform drafted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture in December, 1916, and adopted unanimously by the annual convention of the organized farmers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The League and the Saskatchewan Election

The Nonpartisan League nominated seven men and one woman to contest the Saskatchewan election held on June 26 last. Some contend that by so doing it violated its claims to nonpartisanship, becoming thereby a third party, but the league officials maintain that the method of nomination and election followed in the province made it impossible to follow the example set in North Dakota. Only one of the nominees, D. J. Sykes of Swift Current, succeeded in obtaining a seat. The conditions surrounding Mr. Sykes' election were exceptional. He is a man of strong personality, a good platform speaker, and of unimpeachable character—an ideal farmers' representative. The league convention nominating him was the first held in the constituency for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the last election. The two old parties, seeing that it was impossible to defeat such a candidate, also endorsed him, and Mr. Sykes became the nominee of all three conventions. He, therefore secured the seat without a contest, being the only candidate in the election to be so honored. He is a staunch independent and as such, may be relied upon to keep himself untrammelled by political ties. The other league candidates fared badly at the polls. Many of them lost their deposits. Mrs. Haight, a daughter-in-law of the president of the league, had the distinction of being the first woman candidate in the province and of being the only woman to contest the election. W. S. Simpson, one of the league's standard bearers, is well known as a champion grain grower, having several world's championships to his credit.

JAS WEIR, M.L.A.
Newspaper man, farmer and orator. Second Vice-President of the U.F.A. Elected to the Alberta Legislature on the nonpartisan ticket for Nanton.

League Conventions

Two provincial conventions have been held by the Nonpartisan League in Saskatchewan. The first was held on October 12 last and adopted a provincial constitution. At that time the membership was small, and it has since transpired that the constitution adopted does not voice the sentiments of the league as it now stands. The second convention was held on July 11, about 500 members from different parts of the province being present. The gathering proved to be a stormy one. Much opposition to the work of the executive developed, and what practically amounted to a reorganization of the league was accomplished. The constitution passed at a previous convention was thrown out, and a committee on which the executive is without representation was appointed to draft a new one. A new executive was elected. One of the striking developments was the resignation of D. J. Sykes from membership in the league, though this was not accepted, and he was later elected a member of the committee to draw up a new constitution.

The cry that if the league was successful it would destroy the work of the Grain Growers' movement was one of the reasons given by president Haight for the failure to secure the election of candidates. He strongly disclaimed any intention on the part of the league to oppose the Grain Growers, declaring that such an organization as the Nonpartisan League was necessary to give political effect to the Grain Growers' demands. The short notice given of the election, the fact that it was called before the league had time to organize the provinces, the opposition of the two old party machines, the adverse town vote and the disloyalty of some members of the league when put to the test, were also given as reasons for the poor showing made.

Members Expelled

The first business of importance taken up by the convention was the expulsion of members who had abandoned the league in the recent provincial elections. These were Mr. Gambie of the Notekue constituency, Percy Hopper of Abbey, P. L. Craigen, a director of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and John F. Weibe of Herbert. All except Mr. Weibe, who had abandoned the league to run as an independent candidate, were present, and each had a strong following of sympathizers who had come ready to support him at the convention. Sharp division of opinion developed in dealing with these cases. According to the old constitution, the executive had the power to suspend a man for working against the league in a political campaign. The charge was then handed to a committee, with instructions to report the case at the next convention. As soon as the cases came up, the pot began to boil. The convention demanded that the accused men be each given twenty minutes for defence. Mr. Gambie's case was the first to be called. He gave as his reason for working against the league evidence that the executive had attempted to interfere in his home constituency with the selection of a nonpartisan candidate. This he claimed to be undemo-

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War's Desolation. Sandbagged German Trenches Captured on the Western Front.

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY MARY P. McCALLUM

"Thrift is not cheese-paring, but an intelligent use of food and other resources, the habit of sacrificing personal interest to the nation's."

WOMEN FOR MUNICIPAL OFFICE

On the Farm Women's Club page of this issue is an instructive letter from Mrs. S. V. Haight, vice-president of the Saskatchewan Women Grain Growers' Association urging the women of the province to make preparations for the fall municipal elections. This is certainly not too soon for women to begin work on these matters if their voices are to be raised or their influence felt in the coming elections.

Women in Saskatchewan have almost the complete municipal franchise, but not quite. They considered they had until the recent registration of householders in towns and cities prior to July 1. The wives of men householders who live with their husbands are entitled to vote. Women householders who do not live with husbands may not vote. Some of Saskatchewan's women's organizations memorialized the government that they particularly extend the franchise to include women householders. I considered this omission an oversight which would be remedied by amendment at the next session of the legislature until I read in the minutes of the fourth annual convention of the women's section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association an account of Hon. George Langley's statement re municipal franchise. It reads, "He (Hon. George Langley) explained that they were extending the rural municipal franchise this year to include women, living with their husbands, on homesteads or rented farms in cases where the renter is also a tax payer." Plainly no provision was intended for the woman with several children attending the public school and contributing in large measure to community life, who without a bread-winner rented the farm and is there spending the best years of her life. That explanation doubtless holds true with the omission of women householders from the election lists of towns and cities. It is a point that the women of Saskatchewan must try to have amended.

Women, however, are eligible for all elective and appointive offices within the municipality. The wives of male householders are eligible for all these offices. That is, women in Saskatchewan are eligible for election to the offices of mayor of a town or city, reeve of a rural municipality, alderman on a town or city council, councillor for a rural municipality, and as trustee of a city, town, village or rural public school, whether high school or elementary school.

There are many phases of municipal government where women's usefulness may be used to excellent advantage. None is more important than that of the public school board. Here, more than anywhere else, is an excellent field for the exercise of women's talents and powers. We look to women to tell us the causes of the woeful failures of the public school system to meet the demands of modern rural life and to right it wherein it is wrong. Dr. E. H. Oliver, principal of the Presbyterian Theological College, Saskatoon, once said, "I attach more and graver importance to the office of trusteeship on the public school board of Saskatoon than I do to that of Mayor." Let us see women take a wholesome and active interest in the public schools of the prairie provinces, make a survey of the present system, ascertain its good points and its deficiencies, study other school systems with a view to finding improvements for the present system, acquire a knowledge of what the public school should be in the life of the prairie child and proceed to establish the school as it should be.

Marked appreciation and knowledge of the subject cannot be obtained without comprehensive study. The departments of education in the various states and provinces and the various university extension departments will be glad to send you on request literature dealing with efforts along this line in other parts of America. Western Canada has a problem distinctly its own but applications of other systems may help the people of Western Canada to deal with their own particular problems.

MARY P. McCALLUM.

GOSPEL OF SAVING

In the matter of food the chief causes of waste are (1) Poor cooking, resulting in a loss of food value or rendering the food unpalatable so that much is left on the plates; (2) Buying more of some commodities than can be used before spoiling; (3) Buying staple goods in too small quantities and losing the reduction in price for quantity; (4) Buying things out of season; (5) Buying cooked foods that could be more cheaply prepared at home; (6)) Not making use of left-overs, water in which vegetables are cooked, etc.; (7) Buying things that could be produced at home.

In purchasing clothing let us limit ourselves to real necessities and in the purchase of these let us see that we get real value for our money. It must not be, "What can I buy?" but "What can I do without?"

TOO MUCH PARTISANSHIP

Dear Homemakers:—In this district of Saskatchewan the air is quite warm in more ways than one these days. Election talk and political meetings are never ending. As we women have the vote, quite a number of us attend these meetings. As a result of my listening to several speeches, a few questions have arisen in my mind.

Why are all these men so zealous for their side to "get in?" That seems to be what they are aiming for chiefly and the good of the country incidentally of course. Are these men getting paid? I'm strongly inclined to think they are. Who pays them, and where does the money come from? I know I've never contributed a cent, nor my husband, nor plenty of other people around here. So I judge it must be some sacred inner circle that pays this bill. Where does this inner circle get the money? How I should rejoice to think that there was even a handful of men in Saskatchewan so highly patriotic that they are digging down into their own pockets to see the right prevail! But I have, alas, a sort of sub-conscious knowledge that in some way the side that is in is getting this money out of the coffers of the treasury, very indirectly maybe, and that the side that is not in has to contribute it out of their own pockets, but mark you, with every cent jotted down to be pulled out of those same coffers when their turn comes to get in.

If I am right in my conclusions all this is a most dangerous proceeding, for who knows where it will end? And how can we be sure of, or proud of the sincerity of the men elected through such machinations, I should like to know? And then when these men are elected are they paid enough to be able to act independently of any party if they like? I don't believe they are. Of course lots of them have private incomes but I want to say that it is the man who has gone through the sweat and toil of labor, physical or mental, that is the most apt to feel for his fellow citizens and to do what is best for them, but very few of such men are wealthy—a few are of course.

It seems to me that when a good man is selected to represent his fellows in the law-making body of our province that those who believe he is the right man to represent them should be willing to pay something towards the expense of the campaign of electing him.

Do you know I never had much faith in a person who seemed to think he or she had no faults. Now, both sides have their faults, sins of omission as well as commission, and it would make a far better impression upon many of us women if in their speeches they would sincerely acknowledge the mistakes of their party. Otherwise how can we expect them to rectify the same if not acknowledged? Why always let the other side magnify and distort all errors except their own, until we, who go to hear do not really at heart believe anything of what either side is saying, though much may be true? Of course, there are the newspapers to judge by, but please women, try and see that there is a newspaper of each side, Liberal and Conservative, in your home, or I fear you will become very one-sided in your views and we must not be that if our vote is going to benefit the country in the long run.

Human nature is human nature, but perhaps we women vary enough from men intellectually that we can inject into political life some much needed reforms. Say we do!

Mrs. J. A. JAMES.

Aiktow, Sask.

HOUSEHOLD ACCOUNTS

Miss B. M. Philip, Lecturer, MacDonald Institute, Guelph

Keep accounts in order that you may see where your money has gone and what proportion your respective expenditures bear to the whole out lay and to each other. Below is given a form which is easy enough to be kept by any woman and which may be adapted to suit her special circumstances.

Account Book

Date	Items	Receipts	Expenses	Balance	Food	Running Expenses	Clothing	Church Charity	Incidentals
Jan. 1	Cash on hand	$75.00							
" 3	Paid for Meat		$0.88		$0.88				
" 3	Groceries		1.45		1.45				
" 12	Paid for Coal		6.50			$6.50			
" 13	Paid for Boots		3.50				$3.50		
" 16	Paid for Church Subs.							$1.00	
Feb. 1	Balance from Jan.								

Any blank book may be ruled and used for this purpose. A form such as the above shows the date and nature of each transaction. Receipts and expenses are clearly shown and the balance may be found either daily or weekly as preferred. The remaining columns are added to enable the housekeeper to see what amounts are spent in each department and may be added to at her discretion. For instance, she may wish to show the relative amounts of the meat and grocery accounts, or she may wish to keep separate clothing and personal accounts for different members of the family. Each account should meet the needs of the household for which it is kept. Statistics such as these enable the housewife to see where her heaviest expenses are and if any seem disproportionate to the size of her income she can investigate and find out the reason. It also enables her to determine where she can best retrench if retrenchment becomes necessary. Extra demands can be met by the saving of a few cents here and there.

In addition to the daily account sheet it is well to have a similarly ruled sheet in which to enter the monthly totals and monthly balance as well as the amounts spent each month on the several divisions. This furnishes a record for comparison from month to month, and the idea may be carried still further and a yearly account sheet made out showing the totals for the year.

Applying a system such as this to one's household expenditure places the running of the home on a business basis and only by recognizing it as a business and treating it as such can the best results be secured. The method outlined is by no means the only one that may be employed, but it is simple and effective and if put into practice by every woman at the head of a home and a similar system for personal accounts taught by her to the boys and girls of her family, the effect on the well-being and prosperity of our country would be inestimable.

THINGS BAD FOR BABIES

Candy.
Pacifiers.
Thumb sucking.
Soothing syrups.
Patent medicines.
Moving picture shows.
Sucking on empty bottles.
Kissing the baby on his mouth.
Play of every sort after feeding.
Sleeping in bed with the mother.
Irregular or too frequent feedings.
Whiskey or gin for supposed colic.
Sneezing or coughing in the baby's face.
Sleeping on the mother's breast while nursing.
Waterproof diapers except for temporary use.
Dirty playthings, dirty nipples, dirty bottles, dirty floors.
Violent rocking, bouncing and rollicking play at any time.
Spitting on handkerchief to remove dirt from baby's face.
Allowing a person with a cough or a cold to hold the baby.
Allowing any person with tuberculosis to take care of the baby.

The foregoing paragraphs are a summing up of the things bad for the baby as published in a little pamphlet issued by the provincial board of health of Manitoba entitled: "Your baby and how to keep it well" which the Department of Public Health, Legislative Buildings, Winnipeg, will send to anyone on request. Similar booklets may be obtained from the health departments of the other provinces.

THRIFT PARAMOUNT DUTY

Not so much as a single slice of left-over bread should be wasted.

In one good-sized slice of bread, according to experts of the United States Department of Agriculture, there is on the average about three-fourths of an ounce of flour. In Canada there are nearly two million homes.

Consequently a single slice wasted in each of these homes would amount to a daily waste of nearly one million, four hundred thousand ounces of flour—or enough flour for one hundred thousand one-pound loaves of bread.

Even the waste of one slice of bread may reasonably be called criminal negligence. So with all food-stuffs. Thrift in their use is a paramount duty in every home.

Daily Market

FOR

BEEF, STOCKER AND DAIRY - - **CATTLE**

Hogs and Sheep

Modern facilities
Direct railway connections.
Inquiries solicited

Edmonton Stock Yards
LIMITED
Edmonton, Alberta.

THRESHERS
——Attention!!

Highest Grade Steam Coal
Produced in Canada

Canadian coal for Canadian farmers equal to the best American Steam Coal. Semi-Anthracite, Smokeless, Sparkless, Low Ash, 14491 B.T.U's. Ask your dealer or write us for descriptive circular.

Birnie Lumber and Coal Co.
General Sales Agents Ltd.
CALGARY CANADA

GROCERIES

Farmers and ranchers within 175 miles of Calgary write for our **Monthly Grocery Catalogue**, showing prices, delivered free to your station.

S. G. FREEZE
The Grocer Drawer 449, Calgary

Crab Apples

While the crop lasts we will supply these in cases of 35 pounds each at **$1.10**

In 10 Case Lots $10 f.o.b. shipping point

TERMS: CASH WITH ORDER

Bonnidoon Orchards
BOX 25, WEST SUMMERLAND, B.C.

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

FARTHEST NORTH U.F.A. PICNIC

E. J. MacKay of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company and the writer, with intent to reach the combined picnic of the U.F.A. Unions of Bear Lake, White Swan and Griffin Creek, to be held at White Swan, some 25 miles out, committed ourselves to the care of one Oliver Twist of the Northern Auto Livery, Peace River, and set forth betimes on the morning of Monday, August 6. Our good friend Oliver must have emulated his Dickensonian namesake and "asked for more" at frequent intervals during his youth to have attained the six feet three and a half inches which he now measures when fully extended. To witness the skill with which he insinuates himself into the driver's seat of a Ford with the top on and the ease with which he unfurls for the purpose of alighting is one of the attractions of the neigborhood. His skill as a driver, however, together with knowledge of people and district, make him invaluable.

Crossing by government ferry to the west side of the river, a beautiful drive along the bank soon brought us past a ruined mud chimney, all that remains of the original outpost built there by MacKenzie about 125 years ago, and led in about eight miles to the Catholic Mission, where we paused to examine two gardens which proved a revelation of the possibilities of this climate and soil. One made this spring upon new breaking showed flowers and vegetables equal to anything we had seen farther south, whilst the other garden, said to have been cultivated nearly 30 years, was, as regards maturity of products, two to three weeks ahead of any average garden around Edmonton or Calgary. A profusion of flowers appeared to be rather past their first bloom, a heavy bearing of strawberries, raspberries and red currants would have tempted less virtuous visitors, whilst large tomatoes ready to ripen, mush corn headed out and melons of good size were followed by cucumbers already forming. They had been digging new potatoes for some time, and those we uncovered would run two or three to the pound. A very fine stand of wheat in a field adjoining looked like 30 or 35 bushels and was within a few days of cutting.

Turning from the river by the protestant mission, about five miles further on, we rise by Bricks Hill, about 500 or 600 feet to the normal level of surrounding country, where, under somewhat less sheltered conditions than those just mentioned, we still saw wheat and oats making for a good average crop and grass abundant everywhere. A dozen miles of this reached the venue of the picnic, White Swan School, where folks were already foregathering and nearby which was erected a wonderful bower with seating for well over 100, screened and covered withal by leafy branches, which C. E. Brong, the secretary, with more energy than strict regard for the day of rest, had cut overnight. The failure of a professional caterer to appear as promised might have disturbed ordinary people, but not the pioneer ladies of this part, who, headed by Mrs. Brong, produced lunch baskets apparently as inexhaustible as the widow's cruse and as generously shared, with result that everyone feasted in the bower to repletion.

The flow of oratory, to quote from the bills, was introduced shortly after lunch by a few graceful remarks from J. M. Lamont, followed by a vigorous speech from Mr. Shrigly. A brief infliction from the visitors was borne with fortitude, a few questions dealt with and the crowd was released for the program of sports arranged, or to patronize the Red Cross stall of H. Dundas. The Revs. R. Little and Fife, respectively Anglican and Methodist ministers of the district, the former having advantage in the help of Mrs. Little, threw themselves wholeheartedly into the activities of the occasion, showing themselves good U.F.A.'ers and deservedly popular.

It was necessary to partake of two suppers to satisfy the hospitality pressed upon us, and our only regret was the necessity of leaving before commencement of the dancing, which we understand terminated in good time for attending to chores next morning. The best principles of the U.F.A. find ready response in that community, and steps were instituted for the formation of Unions at Storm Creek and West Bear Lake, as well as the possibility of a local of the U.F.W.A. to complete our chain of unions from Peace River to Spirit River and thus on to Grande Prairie. We left with the feeling of having known these good people for half a lifetime and a sense that the development of this goodly land could scarcely be in better hands.—S.O.T.

U.F.A. SUNDAY—GRANDE PRAIRIE

The Grande Prairie district association of the U.F.A. held a very successful annual meet at Lake Saskatoon on Sunday, July 22 and the following day. On Sunday the ministers of the various religious denominations were present. There were two Anglicans, two Methodists, one Presbyterian and one Baptist. They spoke on various phases of the world movement. They had gathered to face the problems of the hour, and deliberately as brave, manly men. Everyone was delighted at the opportunity of hearing all on one platform. A very important feature of the evening was the memorial service, a tribute to our boys at the front and our fallen heroes. The names of those Grande Prairie boys who have sacrificed their lives were read by the secretary, all standing. This whole service was a most inspiring religious ceremony and many expressed a wish that such a service could be held frequently.

For Monday a good program of outdoor sports was provided. At three p.m. a mass meeting of U.F.A. people was held, under the auspices of the district association. Railway accommodation for this country was discussed at considerable length. The government is being urged to proceed with the C.N.R. A very strong request is being made for railway connection with the Pacific coast. The question of municipal hospitals and the enforcement of the Liquor act were important matters dealt with. The proceeds of the day of sports and the Sunday collection were devoted to the Military Y.M.C.A. and the Red Cross. It is intended that this shall be an annual event, and be carried out next year with more complete organization. District President Hopkins presided at the meetings.

MRS. POSTANS' GOOD TRIP

Mrs. A. E. Postans, of Heath, director for the U.F.W.A., sends the following report of her recent organization tour in the northern part of the province: On Tuesday, June 11, I left Heath to go to Edmonton on an organization trip for the U.F.W. and had to stay in Edmonton overnight. Next day Mrs. Maxfield, of Sunnyside, met me and took me out to the Sunnyside Local, where I addressed a meeting in the afternoon and organized a branch of the U.F.W. with 12 members to start. There were ladies from Namao and Horsehill present at this meeting, and I think that the Horsehill ladies are pretty sure to organize a branch of their own in the very near future. The Namao ladies also said that they would talk the matter over in regard to forming a branch in their district. On Wednesday, Mr. Rafn took me out to Bon Accord. Here the ladies have formed another club and their idea was to change it to a branch of the U.F.W., but as all the members were not present at the meeting no action was taken; however, Mr. Rafn says that he thinks we can expect good results later. On Thursday we drove to Sturgeonville to a picnic. I spoke for a few minutes to the ladies there and they decided to hold an organization meeting on the first Friday in July. I also hope to organize a branch at Gilt Edge in the near future.

$2,500 RAISED AT CAYLEY

A very successful field day was held at Cayley on July 12, in which all the citizens and farmers of the Cayley district took part. The organization and promotion of this field day was undertaken and supervised by a special committee of the Cayley Local No. 259. The result of their efforts was the raising of the magnificent sum of $2,500, the whole of which was donated to the Red Cross Society. This, I think, constitutes the highest single amount raised by one effort by a rural district in Alberta.

Cayley is very much to the fore these days, being credited since then with the holding of the most successful series of Chautaqua meetings which were held in this province, the average attendance each day being in the neighborhood of 1,000 people. The success of the Cayley Local's efforts along community lines is largely credited to the untiring work of Mr. G. D. Sloane, director for the Macleod district on the provincial board of directors.

The central office wishes to draw special attention to the magnificent contribution of $525 received from Mere Local No. 513. Two dollars of this was for additional membership dues, the whole of the balance, $523, being for the Red Cross Fund, this amount resulting from the circulation of a subscription list. This is easily the largest contribution from any local which has been received in one sum. The subscription was sent in in July, and it is regretted that notice of same has not appeared in the Alberta section earlier. The copy was sent down on July 23, but in some way appears to have been omitted from the regular issue and was not carried forward the following week.—P.P.W.

A donation of $100.25 has been received from T. A. Jones, president of Benton Valley Local, to be distributed as follows:

Belgian Relief Fund $50, Serbian Relief $40 and Y. M. C. A. Military Branch $10.

WAR RELIEF FUNDS

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	$4,258.49
Benton Valley, No. 600	50.00
Willow Hollow U.F.W.A.	18.00
	$4,326.49

RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged	$4,199.69
Mrs. T. E. Law, Streamstown	26.00
Sulphur Springs, No. 466	101.15
Mere, No. 513	523.00
LaCoates, No. 589	139.30
McCafferty, No. 415	26.00
Vernon, No. 300	5.00
Raven, No. 554	20.45
Dewberry, No. 98	4.55
Gwynne U.F.W.A.	45.00
Vernon School District, Sibbald	23.00
New Norway, No. 293	100.00
Colinton, No. 540	8.60
Blackfoot, No. 76	72.70
Willow Hollow U.F.W.A.	4.00
	$5,587.44

U.F.A. PATRIOTIC FUND

Previously acknowledged	$2,253.55

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

Previously acknowledged	$1,659.75
Streamstown U.F.W.A.	25.00
	$1,684.75

MILITARY BRANCH Y.M.C.A.

Previously acknowledged	$1,246.97
Blackfoot, No. 76	6.35
Creighton, No. 191	7.15
Waskatemow, No. 101	10.00
Alix, No. 569	20.50
Climax, No. 451	16.50
Asker, No. 233	10.55
Melville, No. 50	25.00
Bawlf, No. 306	6.30
Roseview U.F.W.A.	23.30
Ferintosh, No. 694	10.00
Sulphur Springs, No. 466	11.50
Grande Prairie, No. 314	43.50
Grande Prairie, No. 314	10.00
Sexsmith, No. 204	6.00
Dalemead, No. 461	9.75
Arbordale, No. 454	32.50
Kleskun Hill, No. 370	10.00
Berrywater, No. 195	7.00
Wildmere, No. 698	8.50
Iron Springs, No. 172	9.00
Arbordale, No. 454	35.00
Coaldale, No. 362	12.00
Benton Valley, No. 600	10.00
Grande Prairie Dist. Association	44.10
Hamlin, No. 28	6.40
Winona, No. 161	7.55
	$1,645.42

POLISH RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	$144.50

ARMENIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	$5.00

NAVY

Previously acknowledged	$44.14

SERBIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	$54.00
Benon Valley, No. 600	40.00
	$94.00

TAX AWAY WAR PROFITS

Why should anyone be allowed to make large profits out of the war when so large a number of poor people are being starved and nearly all of us are being taxed so heavily to carry on the war? Excess profits which are due to conditions created by the war should surely be taxed to the limit. While thousands of our people are laying down their lives for the Empire it is simply outrageous that others should be allowed to wax fat on profits made out of the war; and yet that is what is happening in Canada today.

Independent of what other taxes a corporation is paying they should certainly be subject to the excess profits tax, especially if they are making their money out of this war. However, this does not seem to be the view of our government at Ottawa. They have recently brought in a new income tax bill, which is to come into force in February next, and in consideration of this they propose to drop the excess profits tax after the present year, their contention being that it is not fair to tax these people twice over.

This seems fairly plausible until it is examined. Some figures were, however, given in parliament a short time ago by Mr. W. S. Middlebro, the Conservative whip, which put the matter in a new light. He quoted four large Canadian companies which paid in the aggregate nearly two million dollars as an excess profits tax on their profits for the year 1916. Assuming that these companies make the same profits in the present year, the amount they would have to pay under the revised excess profits tax would be $4,489,536. When however, this tax lapses, these same companies, making the same profits, will pay an income tax of only $577,554, a clear gain to them of nearly $4,000,000 per year. This is how the government at Ottawa is carrying out its recently expressed determination to make wealth bear its fair share of the burden of the war. Personally I see no reason why excess profits due absolutely to the war should not be taxed up to 100 per cent., seeing that a fair margin of 7 per cent. is entirely exempt from taxation. There is no such thin-skinned consideration for profiteers in Britain, where taxation is much more heavy than in the Dominion, and there is no reason why such consideration should be shown here. Many recent revelations have shown that Canadian profiteers are well able to bear a much greater burden than they already bear without doing them the slightest injustice.

It is surely in the interest of permanent peace to prevent any individual or corporation from making a profit out of war. As long as men can enrich themselves by means of the special privilege created by war times, just so long will some men be meanly selfish enough to do all they can to continue the damnable business of war. Let us, therefore, do all we can to promote peace and equity and justice by making it impossible for such men to profit by war. It ought to be regarded as a crime against humanity for anyone to profit by it and not be willing to turn over such profits to help relieve the misery and poverty caused by war. Let us tax all war profits 100 per cent.

H. H. M.

WHAT SHALL THE PRICE BE?

I am requested to ask the executive of the central association to give the question of fixing a maximum price for the 1917 wheat crop their early consideration. Judging from reports given out from government officials the opinion is general that it is proposed to fix the same price as that fixed by the United States; and that the price is not likely to be more than $2.00 per bushel on basis of one northern. The opinion here among farmers is that, owing to the light crop on account of drought and the probable low grade on account of frost, such price would not give a fair return for the money invested and the labor expended.

Taking into consideration the high cost of production, due partly to the protective tariff imposed by the government of Canada, we believe that when the same government comes to fix a price for our products they should allow for this tariff or else do away with it. We believe that the price fixed for the 1916 crop, $2.40 per bushel, is not too high. At least $2.25 should be the lowest price to which we farmers should give our consent under present conditions. The farmers are asked to produce every bushel possible and they should not be expected to do so except at a fair profit, which will enable them to live.

C. M. HAMILTON.

McTaggart, Sask.

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Regina, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

REWARD "ACTIVE" MEMBERS

An idea has just occurred to me which I think could be put to very good use. Many locals die because of the inactivity of their members. On the other hand, if an increasing number of members can be stimulated into activity a higher pressure will soon show in the steam gauge. We want to develop and use the latent energy of our members.

My idea is to have local secretaries send in each year the names of all members who have rendered real useful service. The central will then send each such member a personal letter of appreciation, together with a badge on which is printed "Active Member." This badge may be worn with the G.G.A. button.

In the early days of the single tax crusade, W. T. Croasdale was asked "What is a single taxer?" He replied: "A person who does something for the single tax." This remark was made a slogan of the movement and to be called a single taxer was considered a badge of honor. Perhaps to most people it does not not signify much to be a mere member of our association, but it should mean something to be "an active member." It should also help to stimulate other members to activity, and this would mean live, active locals, made up of members who are awake and on the job. I think our association should also provide a more adequate program for the exercise of the activities of our members.

GEORGE W. ATKINSON.

La Fleche, Sask.

LEARNS CO-OPERATION

On July 20, the Lakeview Co-operative Association Ltd., held a meeting in Paswegin to listen to addresses to be given by speakers from central. Owing to the busy season and lack of advertising, there was not as large an attendance as was expected but those that were present considered their time well spent in listening to the able addresses given by the men who were in close touch with the workings of the association.

Mr. Rooke, our district director, gave us some interesting facts and figures concerning the work of the association. His address was interesting from start to finish. We hope to have him present again when we can have a larger attendance.

Mr. Stewart, from North of Watson, was also present and gave us an unusually interesting address on the lines of co-operation. He spoke from actual experience and I think his address appealed to all present.

Mr. Stewart was introduced to us as a possible candidate in the Humboldt constituency in the coming Federal election. He said it was the first time he had ever been introduced in that way and he did not wish to speak on politics at this time, but if he should come out as a candidate he would be pleased to address us on these lines.

He seems to be a very enthusiastic Grain Grower, with the interest of the farmer at heart, and it is hoped that we can get a few such men to represent us at Ottawa, and then we can expect a fairer deal to everybody, instead of to the special privileged classes.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Rooke and Mr. Stewart for their presence.

ROY M. LEWIS,
Secy. Clair, Sask.

BRITISH SAILORS' RELIEF FUND

New Bank G.G.A. $112.00

WANT PRICES FIXED

The members of the Success local of the S.G.G.A. in a recent meeting at Birmingham, Sask, unanimously passed the following resolution:—

"In adopting the Farmers' National Political Platform, we would recommend the addition of the following planks:—

"1.—That the government fix a standard price for all clases of machinery and manufactured goods and a schedule of wages for labor.

"2.—That the government amend the Municipal act so as to permit each municipality to carry its own debentures; such debentures to be issued in small denominations and spread over a period of from five to ten years.

"3.—That a municipal council shall have full power to construct roads in a municipality, when so authorized by a majority vote of the resident owners of land in the said municipality. Such council may employ for this work any farmers who are willing to co-operate in the construction of roads, but all roads so constructed must conform to a government standard."

SPRING LAKE ASSOCIATION

Dear sirs:—We held our second annual picnic on July 20 in conjunction with the Ladies' Auxiliary, who served up a most excellent supper, picnic fashion.

The whole event proved a decided success, the weather being ideal for the various sports.

Please find enclosed the sum of $37.45 being our share of the proceeds, and which we wish to be applied to the Emergency Fund of the association.

H. S. LOXTON, Sec.

RED CROSS FUND CONTRIBUTIONS

The following is a list of contributions to the Red Cross Fund received at the Central since the last list was published:

Previously acknowledged, $5,041.50; Woodlawn W.G.G.A., $1.60; Coteau Rural Municipality, $50.00; Jesmond Local, $170.00; Dundurn W.G.G.A., $169.48; R. Ludlow & Sons, Assiniboia, $50.00; Normanton W.G.G.A., $100.00; Snakebite Local, $302.60; Lily Dale Local, $7.00; Saltcoats Local, $62.50; Banbury Local, $70.00; Cliftonville Local, $70.00; Togo W.G.G.A., $21.75; Dee Valley Local, $73.75; Brewer Local, $27.65; Glenellen Local, $46.00; Round Local, $32.00; Walpole Local, $25.95; Hillhurst Local, $50.00; Round Valley Local, $2.25; Goodlands Local, $60.00; Sydenham Local, $15.00; Englewood Local, $65.50; LacVert Local, $22.00; Parkbeg Local, $33.00; Spring Lake No. 3 Local, $119.10; Round Valley Local, $34.50; Newlands Local, $172.50; Forest Bank Local, $30.00; Dundurn W.G.G.A., $68.38; Round Valley Local, $7.25; Poplar View S.D. Local, $161.00; Flaxland Local, $176.00; Hawoods Local, $14.00; Wagner Local, $66.50; Surbiton Local, $16.00; Bigford Local, $54.00; Ossa Local, $63.00; Hay Creek, $30.00; Pangman W.G.G.A., $15.00; Burton Sunday School, $7.50; Glenside G.G.A., Ltd., $37.00; North Side G.G.A., Ltd., $8.00; Fairmount Local, $7.00; Banbury Local, $10.60; Thorndyke & Horizon German Local, $16.00; Armstrong G.G.A., $19.50; Ingleford Local, $10.00; Pilot Grove Local, $8.55; Scotstown Local, $17.00; Wordsworth Local, $5.00; Tugaske G.G.A., $5.20; Speers G.G.A. Ltd., $11.06; The Flats G.G.A. Ltd., $70.00; Total, $7,829.17

We acknowledge receipt of $3.00 from Mr. J. W. Carr, of the Imperial G.G.A., Imperial, Sask., for the Red Cross funds, also $5.00 for Belgian Relief.

We also acknowledge the sum of $51.70 from the Hart W.G.G.A., and $15.00 from the Elbow W.G.G.A.

Enclosed find the sum of $80 for Red Cross, the proceeds of our picnic held on July 20.

F. W. NICHOL,
Sec. Blucher G.G.A.

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WRITE FOR PRICES
METALLIC ROOFING Co. LIMITED WINNIPEG.

Repairing of Watches and Jewelry
Established in 1886
is a specialty with us. Mail orders promptly attented to. Reasonable prices and fully guaranteed.
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Watchmakers, Opticians, Engravers
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Phone 1747 Edmonton, Alberta
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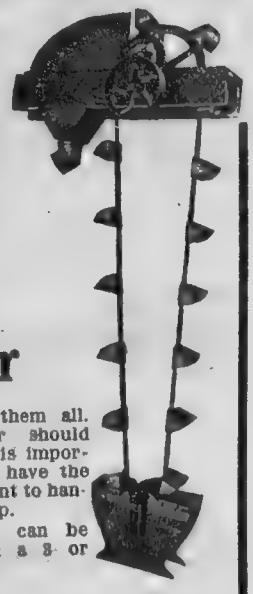

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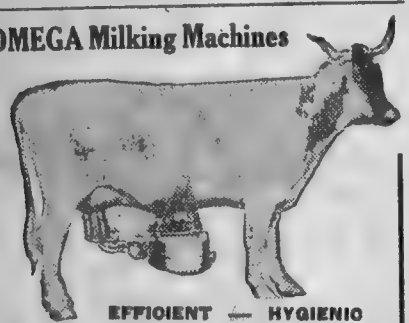

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Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

A LETTER TO PREMIER BORDEN

To the Right Honorable
Sir Robert Borden,
Ottawa.

Sir:—

At a meeting of the Grain Growers' Association, held at Harlington, Man., on August 10, 0917, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved that we members of the Grain Growers' Association view with deep concern the attempt to place a fixed maximum price on wheat. We have no objection to a fixed maximum and minimum or flat price being set on wheat providing a corresponding price showing a reasonable amount of profit be set on flour and all wheat products, rolled oats, sugar, farm implements, binder twine and other manufactured goods actually necessary to our existence and business. We insist, however, that all these things must be subordinate to the main source of wealth, the product of the soil.

Whereas the essence of this resolution is to demand justice and equality, we consider that if a set price is placed on grain only it is not justice and is liable to create a condition in the west not desirable nor consistent with good government. The West has done more than its share in the "war," in men and donations of money for patriotic purposes and absolutely refuses to be exploited further for the benefit of the milling concerns and parasites of the grain business.

J. A. VOPNI,
Chairman.
W. H. COTTON,
Secretary.

Harlington, Man.,
August 10, 1917.

SWAN RIVER CONVENTION

A convention of independent electors was held in Swan River on Tuesday, August 21, to select a candidate to contest the federal constituency of Nelson in the coming election. A resolution was unanimously carried pledging the nominee to the principle of conscription of man power, wealth and all resources of the nation for the winning of the war. The names of George Dickenson, W. I. Ford, A. McLeary and W. H. Sims were presented to the convention, and the choice falling upon W. I. Ford his nomination was made unanimous. Mr. Ford in a neat speech accepted the nomination and the meeting closed with "God Save the King." Mr. Ford has been a successful farmer in the district for a number of years, having come from the Treherne neighborhood. He has been active in the work of the Grain Growers' Association and is at the present time the district representative on the board of the provincial association.

To many it will seem superfluous to draw attention to the fact that the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association is one organization and The Grain Growers' Grain Company, or rather since the recent announcement, the United Grain Growers, is another, yet correspondents so constantly mix them in addressing letters that an occasional mention of the fact is necessary. Just get the names right and then there will be no trouble. The one is the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the other, formerly The Grain Growers' Grain Company, is the United Grain Growers. The first is a farmers' association, the second is a business company.

SOCIAL CONSCIOUSNESS

"There comes a terrible moment to many souls when the great movements of the world, the larger destinies of mankind, which have lain aloof in newspapers and other neglected reading, enter like an earthquake into their own lives—when the slow urgency of growing generations turns into the tread of an invading army or the dire clash of civil war, and grey fathers know nothing to seek for but the corpses of their blooming sons, and girls forget all vanity to make lint and bandages which may serve for the shattered limbs of their betrothed husbands. Then it is as if the Invisible Power that has been the object of lip-worship and lip-resignation became visible, according to the imagery of the Hebrew poet, making the flames his chariot and riding on the wings of the wind, till the mountains and the plains shudder under the rolling, fiery visitation. Often the good cause seems to lie prostrate under the thunder of unrelenting force, the martyrs live reviled, they die, and no angel is seen holding forth the crown and the palm-branch. Then it is that the submission of the soul to the Highest is tested, and even in the eyes of frivolty life looks out from the scene of human struggle with the awful face of duty, and a religion shows itself which is something else than a private consolation."

It is many a year since George Eliot wrote these eloquent words in her "Daniel Deronda," but they depict a spiritual experience which is being shared by thousands in these days of war.

Perhaps some such catastrophe was needed to shock mankind into consciousness of its solidarity, to startle the individual into recognition of his responsibility for the conduct of affairs in the community and in the world. The man who will not admit his occupancy of a place in the world course and his share of influence for good or ill, for justice or injustice, for peace or war, is either a child or a fool and, having attained the stature of manhood be has no right to be either the one or the other. The man who makes up his mind that he is going to live for himself is making choice of a heartless, inhuman and criminal course. A place in the ranks of humanity demands on the part of the individual the human consciousness, the social consciousness, the world consciousness.

Have we got it yet? The Grain Growers have been trying, not without some indications of success, for 15 years to awaken it. The war is emphasizing with tremendous stress the call. Men in days to come must not shirk "doing their bit." The time of peace is only a degree less tragic than the time of war. Never again, in peace or war, may the individual be permitted to go the way of independence and extortion and oppression which his selfishness might seek to lead him. Never again must multitudes be permitted to suffer because of the rapacity of some man, or of some corporation, or of some class, or of some nation. The social consciousness, and the social conscience, and the social sympathy must be aroused so that when such action is attempted the way will be promptly barred. He who will not of his own initiative respect the rights of others must be taught by the constraining mind and if necessary the compelling hand of the community that he may not ride rough-shod over the well-being of his fellow-men.

Let us not falter then, in these days when the deeps of the human spirit are being sounded, in our task of calling men to active personal participation in the life-activities of our time. Let us consistently oppose the anti-social interests that would advantage themselves even by the stress of war to prey upon the unthinking and the unprotected. Be it ours today as ever to seek to rouse in all the truly personal and truly social spirit which will rejoice to do its part in maintaining and safeguarding the well-being of each.

W. R. W.

DISTRICT ORGANIZATION

As the fall approaches district officers are beginning to think about the early winter organization and recuperation campaign and the perfecting of arrangements for the district convention. More and more the district officers are coming to recognize and shoulder responsibility for the maintenance and promotion of the movement throughout the district. The coming together of the district executive to discuss the work in the area included in the district is coming year by year to issue in practical strengthening of weak branches and here and there in successful extension. A fraternal visit from one of the district executive to a branch which has become a little discouraged shows that they regard the movement as a going concern, worth working for and with a at least once a year, and if possible, work before it.

Every district should do something twice a year in the way of a district convention. Some districts have a well established and successful semi-annual convention. It means work ut it is well worth while. The general stimulation to those who attend goes back through them to the locals and the whole work is strengthened. With the movement as far advanced as it is in Manitoba there should be no difficulty, there is no difficulty about a program. Any district executive that sets about it can secure a program that may mean great things for their branches. It just takes a little gumption and a little faith and a little work and a little perseverance.

A district convention in the fall or early winter helps to prepare the way for the provincial convention. Every year the effort is being made to secure that a larger number shall receive the inspiration which comes from attending the Farmers' Parliament at Brandon. The district convention is a kind of half way house. Moral—get your district together this fall in a convention that will stir things up and move things on.

THINKING IT OUT

There are too few who read, but the number of those who think is infinitely smaller. And yet thinking is one of the primary needs of the world's life. It is by the activities of those who think

Harvesters from Ontario waiting in Winnipeg for the trains that distributed them throughout the three Western Provinces

that the deepest hunger of the human spirit is met.

The work of the farmer at certain seasons largely precludes reading. When the muscles are weary reading becomes a task even if there is time, which usually there is not. But there is many an hour of farm work in which the mind is wholly or almost wholly free to think. While it must be admitted that farm problems must have first place in the mental operations of those hours, it will generally be admitted that there are from season to season many of them which might be used for the turning over of community and general problems.

Many a problem might be solved for the community, many a plan might be formulated for succesful development, many a view of public, political and economic questions might be clarified and straightened if the man behind the plow and the man on the binder and the man on the wagon seat, as he hauls his crop to market, would ponder and decide and resolve. The thinking of the future is more and more to be done in the country. The life of the country is going to come to its own amid the varied interests and relationships of the nation. Every farmer who trains himself to be a practical and persistent and progressive thinker is hastening the time. The time to think is when you cannot read and when mechanical duties leave your mind largely free.

THE FARMERS' PLATFORM

The Canadian Council of Agriculture has just issued a 53 page pamphlet containing information on the various planks in the farmers' platform, which has been adopted by the three big farmers' organizations in the prairie provinces. The booklet contains, first, an introduction by R. McKenzie, secretary of the council, explaining the reason for publishing the pamphlet, and the purpose for which it will be used. The platform is then given in full. Following this, 21 pages are devoted to the tariff question. It gives a clear comprehensive consideration of the protective tariff in Canada, showing exactly the effect that it has had upon the development of the country, and the way it has been used by combines to exploit the people. There is a great deal of information on the tariff contained in this pamphlet that will not be found in any other publication. Any person at all interested in the tariff question will find something of value in the pamphlet.

Another section is devoted to the discussion of land values, which is one of the planks of the Farmers' Platform. This section shows how easy it would be to impose a tax upon land according to its value, and that it would be fair and equitable. Such a tax would bear more easily upon farmers than does the present protective tariff. It is shown also that a number of countries are already pursuing this method of taxation in varying degrees.

An illustration of the income tax is given, showing how it will produce a large part of the necessary revenue to pay for the war, and that it will force people to pay taxes in proportion to their ability. The inheritance tax on large estates is also described and the British system is set forth rather fully.

Another section shows the necessity of a graduated income tax on the profits of corporations.

A considerable section is devoted to the nationalization of railways, telegraphs and express services. The situation throughout the world is described and the various handicaps that Canada has suffered from private ownership. The argument in favor of public ownership is also given.

Other sections are devoted to the control of natural resources, direct legislation, publication of campaign funds, the abolition of patronage, provincial autonomy in liquor legislation, and the extension of the franchise to women. The booklet will be very valuable to anyone who wishes to be informed on the big national questions of the day. Copies of the platform may be secured at 20 cents each postpaid, or ten copies for $1.50 postpaid, either from the Canadian Council of Agriculture, Winnipeg, or from the Book Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

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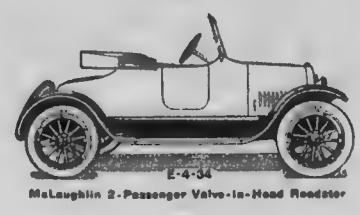
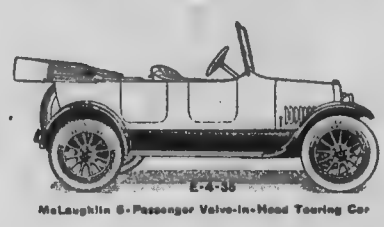

E-4-34
McLaughlin 2-Passenger Valve-in-Head Roadster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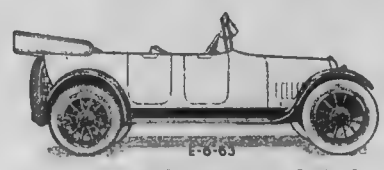
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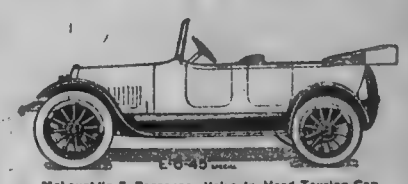
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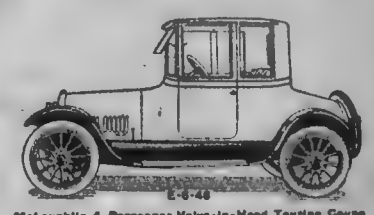
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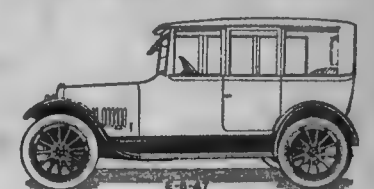
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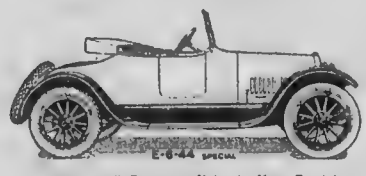
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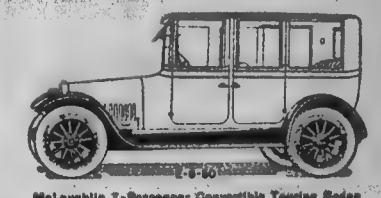
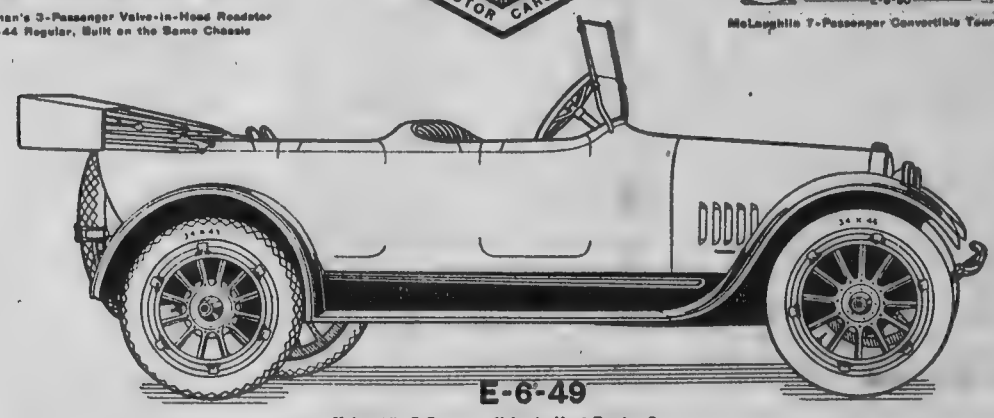

E-6-50
McLaughlin 7-Passenger Convertible Touring Sedan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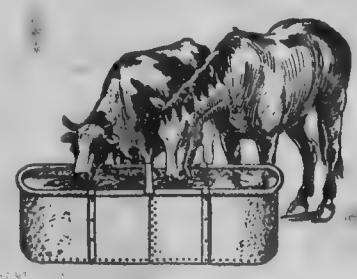

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"Englander Schwein"

By George Eustrce Pearson in the Saturday Evening Post

(Concluded from Last Week)

On the evening of this day we walked out to the edge of the wood we were in and stood there sizing up the nearby village. It was about seven o'clock and wanted about an hour to darkness and our usual time for hitting the trail. Without any warning a burly farmer confronted us. He was as badly startled as we were. Our remnants of painted uniforms, our ragged, soaked and generally filthy condition no doubt added to our terrible appearance. We had long since lost our caps and our hair was matted like a dog's. The German was armed, however, with a double-barrelled shotgun and at his heels a powerful-looking dog showed his teeth to us, so that I marked the red of his tongue. If he raised the alarm we were done for. We still had our cudgels.

I do not know whose was the offensive. But I do know that the three of us came together with one accord in a wild and terrible medley of oaths in two languages and of murderous blows that beat like flails at a threshing. Simonds and I struggled for the gun which he tried so hard to turn on us, the dog meanwhile sinking its teeth deep in our unprotected legs and leaping vainly at our throats while we felt with clutching fingers for his master's, intent only that he should not shout.

In those mad moments there sped through our brains the reel of that whole horrid film of fifteen months' torture of mind and body; the pale, blood-covered faces of our murdered comrades of the regiment, the cries of those patient Russians behind the trees and our own slow and deadly starvation and planned mistreatment. All these, and God only knows what else, would be ours again if we should be recaptured.

Nearing the Border

We were near to Holland. In fancy and by contrast we saw the fair English fields and the rolling beauty that is Ontario's, and we heard the good English tongue and saw the dear faces of our own folk. We bore the farmer no ill will. And his dog was to the last a very faithful animal, as our clothes and limbs bore true witness. We had no ropes. And we were two very desperate men badly put upon.

We dropped his gun in the bushes and passed on. It had not been fired and we had no desire to have the charge of carrying firearms added to the others against us if, in spite of all, we should be so unfortunate as to be recaptured.

"September 8: Lovely weather today. Good going last night in small swamp. Good cover in a forest on the banks of the Ems. We will try to cross tonight. Meals: potatoes and mangels. Our final try for liberty. Feel good for it."

We had arrived at the river at two o'clock that morning, too played out to attempt the crossing then. We retraced our steps to a potato field, dug some of the tubers and, when daylight came, lit a fire and roasted them. We were in a dense forest of young trees. By lighting the fire before the mist lifted the latter hid our smoke. We remained unperceived, though we could hear voices and footsteps on every side.

We went down to the river shortly before dusk to survey it and found it both broad and swift. We went back again and tore a gate from its hinges, carried it the 500 yards down to the river and then stripped for the crossing. The gate was not big enough to carry us but answered for our clothes. Simonds swam ahead, guiding it while I shoved from behind. We made the crossing without mishap and straightway fell into one of the worst experiences of the trip. We plunged into a swamp which took us five hours to get through. There were moments when we all but gave up. We thought we should never get out. At times we sank in it up to our waists, particularly after leaping at the numerous tufts of grass that seemed to promise a footing which they never realized and which sometimes sent us in to the armpits so that we were sure we were doomed to be sucked down for good in the filthy mess. And the fearful odor that our plunging round stirred up naturally aided our nervous imaginings.

A dull anger took possession of us at the thought of so inglorious an end after all that we had suffered to attain our freedom.

We soon discovered an apple orchard in which the fruit was ripe. All the apples we had had up to date had been of the small green variety. And even they, with the occasional milk, represented our all of luxury, so that these seemed the food of the gods. So we proceeded to fill up. After eating all that we thought we could we filled our pockets until they bulged and started off, each carrying an armful of the fruit. At every step we dropped some. We stopped again and ate our surplus to make room. We refused to lose any of them. We came to a river, stripped, tied our clothes up in a bundle and proceeded to swim across, shoving the clothes ahead. I lost control of mine and they sank. I dived repeatedly in the darkness before I found them. The cargo of apples in the pockets made a bad matter worse. I should rather have drowned than lose my apples. The possible loss of the clothes worried us very little. We had already decided in that event to waylay some German Michael rather than go naked into Holland. However, by alternately dragging the bundle behind and swimming on our backs with it held high on the chest with one hand, we made the crossing, apples and all.

We were sitting in the shadow deciding what next to do and wondering whether we were really over the border and if we could safely walk abroad, when we heard men walking toward us. We knew them to be Germans by the clank of the hobnailed boots which all our guards had worn. We had not a stitch on. The patrol of six men stopped wthin five yards of us. Our hearts were in our mouths. They passed on within five feet and did not see us. We dressed quickly and went on, only to find a canal, for which we had to strip again.

Safe Across the Border

Arriving at the other side we dressed in the shadow of the bank. We crawled to the top and plunged through the heather on to a road which we had almost crossed when there came a cry of "Halt!" The patrol must have been standing in the trees where we had broken out from the heather, and very quietly too, for we had lain for five minutes to make certain that all was safe. Evidently we were on or near the border if the number of patrols was any indication. We were not certain whether these were Hollanders or Germans. We made one big back jump. "Fire, Gridley, when ready!" I left the entire knee of one trousers leg on a clutching thorn. But the patrol did not fire.

And then another canal. "I'm fed up with swimming tonight."

"So am I," agreed Simonds. "There are houses over there. There must be a bridge."

We slunk along the bank and to our joy found a small bridge. We dashed across it and debouched safely into a tiny village. Here we saw a difference, especially in the houses and the roadway. It was in the very atmosphere, a result no doubt of instincts made keen by the hunted lives we had led. On either side the fields stretched out, criss-crossed by a perfect network of small canals and ditches, which also served as fences.

We knew we were in Holland.

We deemed it unwise to show ourselves as yet, distrusting the sympathies of the Hollanders and fearful that they might give us up. However, we took a chance and stuck to the road, a treat indeed after our weeks of travelling across country. This enabled us to shove thirty miles between us and Germany by morning.

It was not quite daylight when we

espied a cow in a field at the roadside and gave chase. There was no other food in sight, so when our quarry threw up its tail and bounced off we set out grimly to run our breakfast down. It was half an hour later that we corralled it in a corner between two broad ditches and were already licking our chops in anticipation when we discovered that our cow was only a big heifer. Twenty-four hours earlier it would have been tragedy. As it was we only laughed. Such is liberty.

At this distance from the border we felt that we were safe from the Germans, but were very much afraid that we might be interned. So we holed up in a farmhouse that had been partly burned down and built a roaring fire out of the remains of the charred furniture, placing some of the potatoes that were lying about in the fire, made a rough bed and went to sleep. Awakening later in the day we raked the blackened potatoes out of the ashes and filled up on them. We were a fearful team; absolutely filthy, uncombed, unwashed, unshaven, and with the Russian's paint still thick upon us. Afterward we went down to the canal and endeavored to knock the worst of it off. I made out to shave Simonds. All danger was passed now. We seemed to walk on air. We were once again British soldiers, and so fell to abuse of one another, finding fault and grousing as all good British soldiers do when they are well off. The terrible razor had never been sharp and lately had rusted from its travels. Simonds swore lustily and threatened me, ordering me at the same time in no uncertain terms to desist from the torture.

Barbarous Barbering

"Well, we want to go into Holland lookin' respectable. What'll they think of British soldiers if they see us? Have a heart!" I expostulated.

"Don't give a damn! I've had enough for being a Canadian, but I won't stand for this." I left him with his beard still on in patches and the bare spots bleeding angrily. He turned to me then. As I had already committed myself I had to bear in silence his purposely clumsy handling of that hacksaw. It was terrible, and Simonds, the scoundrel, laughed like a demon.

The diary summarizes the later events of that day:

"September 10: Fine weather and in Holland. All our troubles are over. We struck a small town called Alboom, where the people did everything they could for us. Plenty of food. Slept in a house!"

A man smoking a big pipe and wearing baggy breeches and wooden shoes came up and surveyed us with kindly amusement as Simonds scraped at me with infinite gusto. He was a Hollander; not a "Dutchman." We soon learned that the latter was a term of contempt applied by the farmer to the Germans.

I asked him for some tobacco, which he readily gave to us from a capacious pouch. He waved his pipe at us in friendly fashion and said something which we took to be a question as to our identity.

"English," we said, and in desperation turned to our scanty stock of French: "Soldats; prisoniers."

"Engelsch!" he boomed. We nodded. He simply threw his arms round first one and then the other, upsetting as he did so the ashes from his pipe into my eyes. He lumbered off and shortly returned with a counterpart of himself. He talked rapidly to his companion and waved his pipe. We made out the words "Duitsch," "Engelsch," and enough of others to know that he was telling our tale as he imagined it.

Our fears coming uppermost, we gave voice to them: "Intern?"

"No intern. Engelsch." The other took up the cry: "Engelsch goot. Frient." However, our suspicions would not down.

The first man pointed out to the canal where a barge lay and made us understand that it was his. He wanted us to work our passage down the canal with him. They invited us by signs to go on board the barge for breakfast, an invitation which we joyfully accepted. We rowed out to the barge and sat down in the tiny cabin. The meal was plain. On the centre of the table was a loaf of brown bread, quite good enough it was true, but so reminiscent

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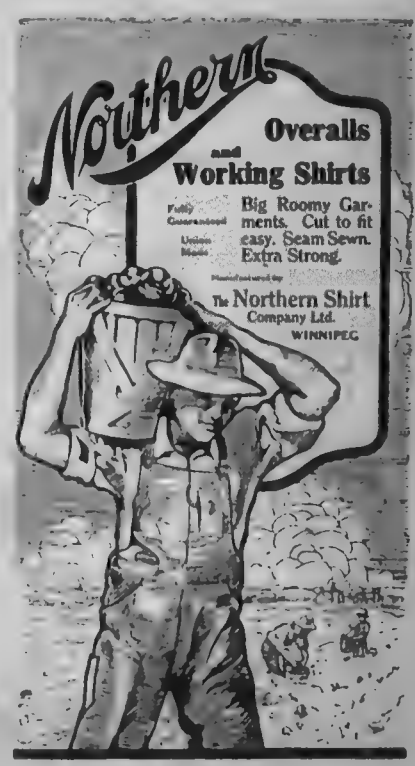

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of the perennial black ration of the Germans that my gorge rose at the sight. Out of the corner of my eye I saw a white loaf on the shelf, the first in 15 months. I caught Simonds eyeing it, and we exchanged guilty looks. I was ashamed to ask for it. They offered us the brown loaf and delicious coffee. I thought perhaps that if we exhausted the brown loaf the other might be forthcoming. I kicked Simonds in the shins and fell to on it and as opportunity offered thrust pieces in the pockets of my tunic until, to our relief, they brought out the white bread, which we devoured to the last crumb.

We filled our pipes in high contentment and went ashore, where a procession of enthusiastic villagers waited to escort us to the village. Men, women and children, wooden shoes and all, there were four hundred of them. The men all shook hands with us. Some of the women cried. One white-haired old lady kissed us both. Some pressed money on us. The quaint little roly-poly children ran at our sides, a half dozen of them struggling to hold our fingers in their chubby fists.

The procession started off, the burgomaster leading, the two sailors and ourselves coming next. Someone behind dragged out a mouth organ and struck up Tipperary, and men, women and children all joined in. It was glorious. We sang too in English and they in their tongue. It made no difference. We were happy.

Arriving at the village the burgomaster took us to his house and sat us down to a steaming breakfast, while a few of the chosen were invited in to watch us polish it off. The crowd remained outside, choking the road. Some of the bolder of the children crept slyly in the door, others peered slyly at us from the crack of it. And one little chap, braver than his comrades, clumped sturdily up to my knee, where he stood clutching it in round-eyed wonder and saying never a word for the rest of the meal, the envy of his mates.

Not until we had leaned back, not contented but ashamed to ask for more, did our hosts give vent to the curiosity that was eating into their vitals. An interpreter was found and they led us out to the road so that all might hear. The crowd flocked round while the officials questioned us. Many were the smothered interjections that went up from the men and exclamations of pity from the women as our tale unfolded. And the warm sympathy of their honest faces warmed our hearts like a good fire.

We started off on our triumphal course again. We were repeatedly invited into houses for something to eat. We accepted seven such breakfast invitations during the next two and a half hours and stopped only out of shame. We were still hungry. Everyone gave us cigars, immense things, which stuck out of every pocket and which we carried in bundles under our arms. There was no refusing them. They were the insignia of the entente. And the coffee! The good honest Holland coffee, with no acorns in it! I doubt if our starving bodies would have carried us many days more on the uncooked roots we had been living on. The motherly housewives, in their Grecian-like helmets of metal and glass that fit closely over their smoothed hair like skull-caps, bustled merrily about, intent only on replenishing our plates and cups, full of a tearful sympathy that was as welcome as their food.

Warm-Hearted Dutch Hospitality

Later in the day the officials took us to the police station at ——. We became very much alarmed again. They read our thoughts and a subdued murmur of "No intern, no intern," swelled up. The local burgomaster came to us. His first words, and in good English too, were: "Have something to eat." We did. And then more cigars. The police were a splendid lot of men. They loaded us down with gifts and asked perfunctory questions for their records. One of them, H. Letema, of ——, took us to his home, where his comely wife and daughter loaded the table with good things while he brought out more cigars. He showed us to the bedroom before we understood where he was taking us. We refused for reasons of a purely personal nature.

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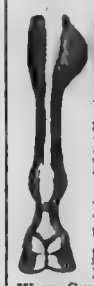

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"Nix," we said, and when he would not accept our refusal we tried it in Niederlander. "No, no." Still he persisted, and his good wife too. So we led him firmly aside and showed him the condition we were in. That convinced him. They appreciated that little touch and gave us a deep pile of blankets, flung down on three feet of sweet-smelling straw in an outhouse, where we slept as we had not slept for many months.

In the morning Letema escorted us down to Aaschen, which was the nearest large town. Our day at Aaschen was a repetition of the previous one at Alboom and Borger, but on a grander scale. The ladies took us down to Rotterdam and did not leave us until they had turned us over to the British consul there, whose name I have forgotten but who, with the vice-consul, Mr. Mueller, was very kind indeed; in fact, all whom we met, irrespective of their nationality, age or sex, placed us under eternal obligations to them. In particular Mr. Neilson, rector of the English church and in charge of the Sailors' institute there, seemed to live only for us.

We got away on the S.S. Grenadier on the 16th, and after hugging the length of the English coast arrived safely at Newcastle-upon-Tyne on the 18th.

Here our troubles began.

Simonds and I were not permitted to leave the boat until the military came for us. So far so good. We were taken to the headquarters of the general officer commanding the district. He briefly examined us and good-naturedly gave us some money out of his own pocket and tickets to London, where we were ordered to report at the War Office.

Arriving in "The Smoke," as the army has named that city, we proceeded the next morning to 14 Downing Street and sent our names in to the official we had been directed to by the general. He was in mufti, whoever he was and received us kindly enough. We were closely questioned about our experiences, particularly in relation to our guards, food, treatment and so on. He also asked us as to the amount of sickness among the prisoners, the condition of the country and so on.

Dismissed, we made a dash down past Big Ben and the Parliament Buildings for the Canadian Pay and Record Office, where at Millbank it overlooked the Thames. A sergeant took our names and after a time took us, too, in to the paymaster. Simonds drew his money without difficulty. I was told that I was dead and could get none until my identity was re-established. I protested. So much so in fact that I fully expected to land in the clink. No use. I was sent out on the street talking to myself.

A Touch for Twenty Quid

We next called on Lady Rivers-Bukeley and Lady Drummond to thank them for the very great kindness of themselves and the Canadian Red Cross in sending us our parcels regularly, and without which we would assuredly have been too weak to have made our escape. Lady Farquhar, the wife of our late commanding officer, was out of town, so we did not see her, much as we desired to thank her for similar kindnesses.

Simonds was single. He was sent to Canada at once and was promptly discharged. I had a wife and family awaiting me there and I wanted badly to go to them by the next boat. My wife had been receiving letters from me during my 15 months' imprisonment; she had regularly received her separation allowance; the Canadian Red Cross and many kind friends in London had been sending me prisoner-of-war parcels for a year; the authorities admitted my identity and my former comrades recognized me; I had 15 months' pay at $1.10 a day, besides a subsistence allowance of 65 cents a day, coming to me and could not draw a cent of it. I was dead and continued so for three months.

I went to the depot at Seaforth. I borrowed from my old friends. I hung round the pay office. The paymaster said I was not on the strength of the regiment. I was old soldier enough to profit by that calamity at least. I refused to attend roll call or do drills,

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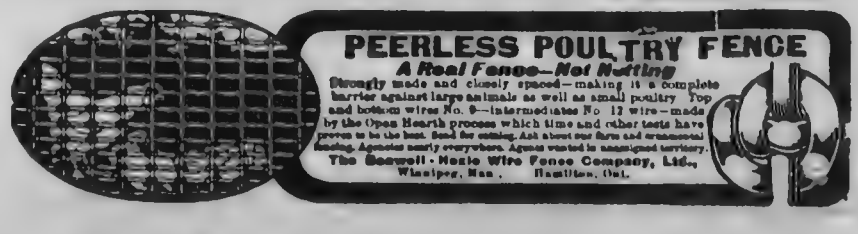

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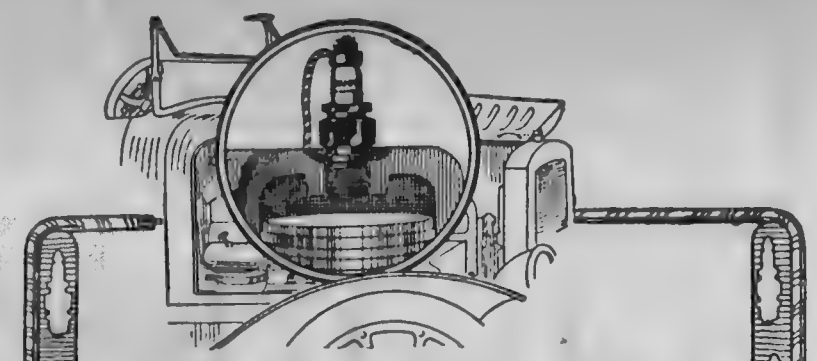

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fatigues, or any other part of my regimental duties other than certain interesting and thrice-daily rites not unconnected with the kitchen.

The paymaster fell sick: A young subaltern was acting for him. My sergeant pal tipped me off. As I have said, I was an old soldier with all that that implies. He marched me up to the officer, already more or less at sea about his new duties. I asked for money. He was aware of my history but not of the tangle I was in:

"How much?"

I wondered how much the traffic would bear.

"Twenty quid, sir," I ventured. He went up in the air.

"Impossible! I'll give you ten."

I O.K.'d that before the words were out of his mouth. Fifty dollars is a whole lot of money to a soldier. He gave it to me with a pass for Scotland—where I had relatives—to which I had long been entitled but which had been useless to me as long as I had no money.

I quickly gathered my cronies together and we packed into the canteen to celebrate the occasion fittingly in the only fashion a good soldier knows, in army beer so thick and strong that the hops floated on the tops of the mess tins. While searching for the bottom of one of these I heard the orderly shouting: Corporal Edwards, Cor-

CUTTING UNDER DIFFICULTIES
Cutting on wet land at Lac, Alberta, in 1916

poral Edwards." The other men gathered round the corner while I scrunched down so that the orderly passed on and out still shouting my name.

I fled to the tent and was hastily getting my things together when a corporal came hot-foot saying that the officer wanted me at once. I went in, gave him my very best regimental salute and stood at attention.

"I find that you are not on the strength, corporal, and are not entitled to any money, so I'll trouble you to return that money I gave you."

"I'm sorry, sir," I said sadly, "but it's gone."

"Gone! How?"

"Debts, sir," I said firmly. "My mates have been keeping me going."

"Well, you must get it back from them at once and return it to me. It's most irregular. Push on now and see that you're back here in an hour's time with that money before those fellows spent it all in the canteen."

"Very good, sir." I gave him a smashing good Augen Rechts to cheer him up against the time he should discover I was well on my way to Scotland.

I did not return until I received notice that my regimental bones had been officially exhumed, after which I had no difficulty in getting my back pay and three months' furlough for Canada.

The fuel controller has issued a statement saying that any person who fails to unload a coal car promptly is an enemy of this country. The matter has been taken up with Chairman Drayton of the railway commission and an order has been issued increasing the demurrage on coal cars. Importers will have two free days for delivery. The third day the demurrage will be $1.00 and this increases by $1.00 per day until the demurrage is $5.00 per day.

"It is now vital for the United Kingdom and the Allies in Europe to obtain from Canada foodstuffs in far larger quantities than under peace conditions," says Lord Rhondda.

Taxation in New Zealand

Land and Income Taxes—War Finance—Lesson to Us

By J. A. Stevenson

To make the system of taxation in New Zealand intelligible a short preliminary survey of the history of the Dominion is necessary.

New Zealand was first settled to any great extent between 1830 and 1850 by emigration from Great Britain and Ireland. The moving spirit in founding the new colony was Edward Gibbon Wakefield, whose name is imperishably associated with the history of the Australasian Dominions. Wakefield belonged to the English upper classes and held their point of view about social organization. He desired to reproduce in the new colony a state of society akin to that which existed in rural districts in the motherland and he aimed accordingly to create a class of large landed proprietors, who would hold large areas worked by managers and laborers.

In pursuance of this policy land was sold in huge blocks to men possessed of considerable means and to work these large areas laborers were given free passages from Great Britain. Sheep farming was the industry to which most of the early settlers turned. As a result, a considerable portion of the country was soon divided up into large sheep ranches which were very profitable to their owners. Simultaneously there were other settlements, especially from Scotland in the early forties, of people who took up smaller farms and devoted themselves to grain growing and cattle raising. But as the population expanded it was found that almost all the good land had been secured in private hands, and a great deal of it tied up for the benefit of a limited class of proprietors. The laboring classes who emigrated soon became in many cases dissatisfied to work for the large owners and wanted lands and farms of their own. But there was no land available except in remote corners or at very high prices.

Land Crisis in 1891

One of the early governors of New Zealand was Sir George Grey, the grandfather of the late Foreign Minister of Great Britain, who, after his official career was ended, settled permanently in the North Island. Grey attempted to introduce a land tax for national purposes but his efforts were foiled by the parliament, which was largely controlled by the large squatters. In 1878, a small land tax of ¼d. in the £ was imposed but this was superseded by the Property Tax Act of 1879 which levied a uniform tax of 1d. in the £ against all property, real and personal, above £500 ($2,400) in value. The agitation against the privileges and greed of these landed classes grew more intense but they retained political power till the year 1890, when there was a political revolution and a ministry of advanced views was returned to power under the premiership of John Ballance.

In 1891, the land situation had reached a crisis. 337 holders held 8,600,000 acres among them and 43,440 small farmers had 10,754,000 acres. The minister of public lands was one John McKenzie who at one time had been a Scotch crofter, and had very vivid memories of the landlords' oppressions in the west Highlands. The ministry at once introduced a Land and Income Assessment Act in 1891 which imposed a land tax on all land at the rate of one penny in the pound which amounts to a levy of 4-10ths of one per cent. per annum. Land under the value of £500 (equal to $2,400) paid no tax. An owner of land the value of which apart from improvements, together with mortgages owing to him, does not exceed £1,500 (after deducting mortgages owing by him) was allowed an exemption of £500 (equal $2,500) but where such value exceeded $1,500 the exemption diminished by £1 for every £2 that such value increased so that no exemption was allowable when £2,500 was reached. At first there was a deduction for improvements up to $15,000, but now all improvements are exempt and the tax is levied solely on the unimproved value. At the same time they introduced a tax of 3-10ths of one per cent. on the capital value of all mortgages. It is interesting to note that in the year 1907, 55 per cent of the mortgages in New Zealand were at the rate of five per cent.

Broke Up The Big Estates

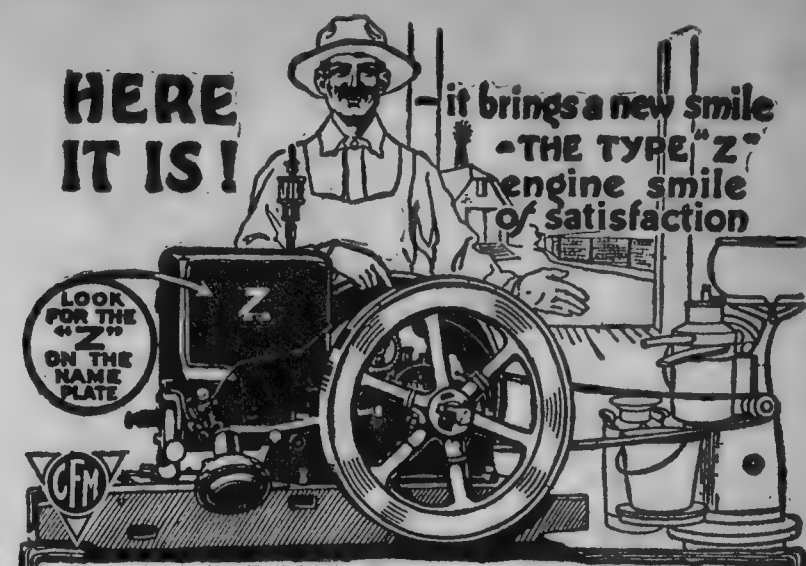
This land tax on unimproved values did not satisfy rural reformers and the demand to break up the big estates continued. As a result, in 1907, a supertax was established. It begins with a tax of 1-16th of a penny in the pound when the unimproved value in any assessment is not less that £5,000 and is less than £7,000 and increases by 1-16ths to 13-16ths of a penny when the unimproved value is between £35,000 and £40,000. When the unimproved value is £40,000, the rate is suddenly increased to 8 pence in every £100 (.4 of one per cent.) and for every additional £1,000 of unimproved value, the rate is increased by 1-5th of a shilling in every hundred pounds. The rate reaches its maximum at £200,000 when it is two per cent. on the total unimproved value. There were further changes in 1910 when the tax on estates over £40,000 in value, was increased by 25 per cent. in the case of land other than business premises. As a result, the total ordinary and graduated super-taxes paid by large land holders are now very heavy. For example, an estate of which the unimproved value is $200,000, now pays the graduated tax of 2½ per cent. in addition to the ordinary land tax of one penny in the pound (.41 of one per cent), making 2.91 per cent. in all. In the case of absentee owners, the graduated tax is increased by 50 per cent. so that the absentee owner of an estate whose value was £200,000 would pay an annual tax of 4.16 per cent. of its value. A person is counted an absentee "unless he has been personally present in New Zealand for at least one-half of four years immediately preceding the year for which he is assessed for graduated land tax." The object in graduating taxes was to break up the large estates and the loss of revenue which has accrued from it seems to afford proof that this end is being accomplished.

The taxation of unimproved values naturally brought up the problem of valuation. In 1896 a Valuation of Land Act was passed which, providing as it did for an appointment of a valuer-general and district valuers, secured a certain uniformity in values. There is a periodical revision of values of each piece of property and an especial valuation was completed in 1898. This method of taxation served to diminish the land monopoly, but incoming settlers still found difficulty in securing land and the government found it necessary to have recourse to other measures.

Big Land Owners Caught

In 1892 the Land for Settlement Act forced by McKenzie had authorized the purchase from private individuals of suitable properties for subdivision into small farms not exceeding 320 acres in extent. It was found difficult to purchase suitable estates at reasonable prices and in 1894 powers of compulsory purchase were added, the price to be decided by a Compensation Court. This system proved very unsatisfactory. There were costly and protracted legal squabbles and frequent differences of opinion between alleged experts as to the value of the land. As a result, the government hit upon a new device which disgusts the large land owners and vastly amuses the workers and small farmers. It was enacted in 1908 that the compensation payable to any owner whose property the government desired to buy, should be the unimproved value of the land as appearing in the valuation roll upon which the owner had been paying rates, plus ten per cent. of that value up to £50,000 and plus five per cent. in excess of that. Allowance was also made for improvements. To the total amount thus ascertained, another two per cent. is added by way of compensation for the com-

Continued on Page 31



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THE NEW "Z"

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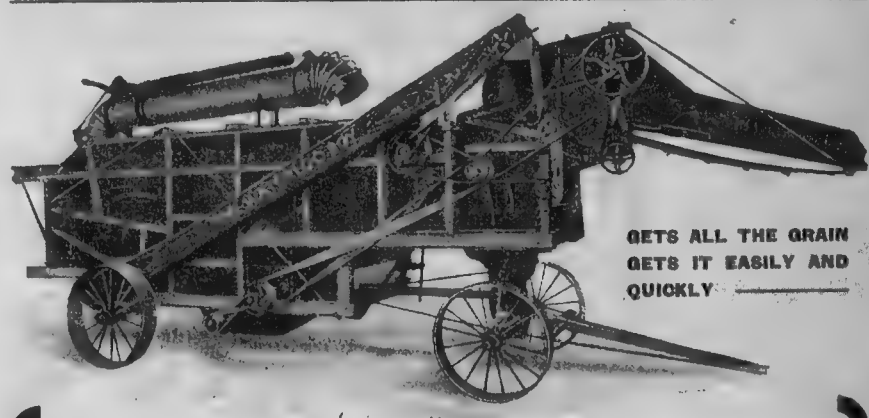

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GETS IT EASILY AND QUICKLY

Waterloo Boy 24-46 Separator

Feeder.—Strongly constructed with angle steel frame and body of galvanized iron, same as the rest of the separator. Carrier is made of rubber and canvas, no sprocket chains being used.
Cylinder.—Has 16 bars. Substantially built and perfectly balanced. Cylinder shaft is 2⅞ inches in diameter. This means large capacity and great strength.
Check Plate.—Immediately behind the grate insures greatest part of separation at this point, and the small amount of grain that gets past the separating check plate is thoroughly beaten out by the straw shaker that allows no grain to escape with the straw.
Grate.—46 inch grate surface extending high up behind the cylinder, with separating grate check plate behind.
Beater.—Spreads the straw evenly over the entire width of the deck, ensuring thorough separation of the little grain that gets past the check plate. Sheet steel deflector prevents flying grain.
Straw Decks.—Built in two sections; has four distinct motions—the straw is shaken, thrown up, struck from beneath, thinned out and driven forward. No grain can remain in the straw with this treatment. The few parts used in the construction of the decks mean lighter running and less wear and strain that in other machines means loss of time and repairs.

SOLD ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS GOOD DISCOUNT FOR CASH
LET US SEND YOU DESCRIPTIVE FOLDER

Waterloo Boy Kerosene Tractor of Canada

Dept A. LIMITED Winnipeg

Farmers' Financial Directory

$2.00 WHEAT

NOW'S THE TIME TO BUY GOOD FARM LAND. Farmers in the West the past two years with prices at $1.00 and $1.25 per bushel have been paying for their lands out of one crop. What may they not do with wheat and all farm produce at their present prices?

We have some excellent properties belonging to Trust Estates under our care which will appeal to the farmer and investor, and which must be realized upon. **Send for list.**

The Standard Trusts Co.
(Head Office, Winnipeg)
STANDARD TRUSTS BUILDING SASKATOON

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In moderate amounts on improved farm property occupied by the owner
PROMPT ATTENTION **CURRENT RATES**
Full particulars from our agent in your district, or

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STRENGTH — FIDELITY
COMPANY LIMITED
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243

GOVERNMENT and MUNICIPAL

Bonds and Debentures

Are the safest investments for your surplus funds and can be easily realized. You can invest any amount from $100 up to yield 5½ to 6½ per cent. per annum.

The CANADIAN WAR LOAN returns nearly 5½ per cent. per annum.
WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION

OLDFIELD, KIRBY & GARDNER
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Farmers Requiring Capital

For the following purposes, can obtain the same at a moderate rate of interest, by short term loans, five to ten years, or as long dated loans (on the amortization plan) for terms of from ten to twenty years:—

TO IMPROVE YOUR FARM
BUY STOCK, PURCHASE LAND

Expenses reduced to a minimum. No unnecessary delay. Our plan saves you money. Write for particulars.

Provincial Manager **Credit Foncier, F.-C.**
WINNIPEG REGINA EDMONTON

Advances Made to Responsible Farmers

on security of threshed grain. **Bring us your bills of lading or storage tickets. We will make liberal advances against them.** We will also make advances to assist in the purchase of livestock or until surplus stock can be disposed of.

Our Savings Bank Department will take care of your surplus funds. Interest allowed at 3 per cent.

Branches Throughout Western Canada.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

J. A. WOODS, Western Superintendent, Winnipeg.

CANADIAN AND U.S. INCOME TAX

The United States income tax is subject to $1,000 exemption in case of unmarried persons and $2,000 exemption in the case of heads of families, where the obligation comes from marriage or from the responsibility of support of dependents. In the case of heads of families $200 exemption is allowed for each minor child.

On the excesses over these figures the income tax rate is established at 2 per cent. up to $3,000 or $4,000, as the case may be.

To take a specific case, a married man with an income of $6,000, is subject, first, to a tax of 2 per cent. on the difference between $2,000, his exemption without children, and $4,000, his exemption under the old law. This costs him $40 in income tax. From $4,000 to $5,000 his normal tax is 4 per cent. on $1,000, which added to the previous $40 makes $80. From $5,000 to $6,000 his normal tax is again $40, making a total of $120, while there is a supertax of 1 per cent. on the difference between $5,000 and $6,000, or $10 to be added to the previous total of $120, making $130 in all. The following table carries the complete computation for heads of families. The unattached single person must pay $20 before this table takes effect.

Income	Normal tax	Super tax		Total
$3,000	$20			$20
4,000	40			40
5,000	80			80
7,500	180	1%	$25	205
10,000	280	2%	75	355
12,500	380	3%	150	530
15,000	480	4%	250	730
20,000	680	6%	550	1,230
40,000	1,480	9%	2,350	3,830
60,000	2,280	12%	4,750	7,030
80,000	3,080	15%	7,750	10,830
100,000	3,880	20%	11,750	15,630
150,000	5,880	25%	24,250	30,130
200,000	7,880	29%	38,750	46,630
250,000	9,880	33%	55,250	65,130
300,000	11,880	37%	73,750	85,630
500,000	19,880	40%	153,750	173,630
1,000,000	39,880	43%	368,750	408,630
1,500,000	59,880	44%	588,750	648,630
2,000,000	79,880	45%	813,750	893,630
3,000,000	119,880	46%	1,273,750	1,393,630

The Canadian Plan

The Canadian income tax works out as follows under the revised plan:

Income	Single men and widowers' Tax	Other person's Tax
$1,500		
2,000	$20	
3,000	40	
4,000	80	$40
5,000	120	80
6,000	160	120
7,000	220	180
8,000	280	240
9,000	340	300
10,000	400	360
11,000	490	450
12,000	580	540
13,000	670	630
14,000	760	720
15,000	850	810
16,000	940	900
17,000	1,030	990
18,000	1,120	1,080
19,000	1,210	1,170
20,000	1,300	1,260
25,000	1,900	1,860
30,000	2,500	2,460
40,000	3,900	3,860
50,000	5,300	5,260
75,000	10,050	10,010
100,000	14,800	14,760
150,000	29,300	29,260
200,000	43,800	43,760
250,000	58,300	57,260

A $10 WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATE

A war savings certificate which will sell at $8.60 and return to the purchaser $10 at the end of three years has been placed on sale at banks and money order post offices in Canada. Up to date $10,000,000 has been made available for the purposes of the war through the sale of war savings certificates, over 140,000 certificates in the denominations of $25, $50 and $100 having been sold since last January. During the past several months sales have ranged from $200,000 to $300,000 a week.

BONAR LAW'S PROFITS

In the British House of Commons recently Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, was challenged to state what profit he had made on his investment in shipping. He replied that upon an investment of £8,110 his profit in two years had been £7,371. He said that one of the ships in which he was invested had been sunk. He had an investment of £200 in that ship, but he received a check on it for £1,000. It is evident that there is money in the shipping business.

Money to Loan

on improved farm property

Lowest Current Rates

Apply through our representative in your district or direct to our nearest office.

National Trust Company Limited.

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The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of The Dominion Parliament
HEAD OFFICE **Weyburn, Sask.**
Nineteen Branches in Saskatchewan
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The Canada Permanent Trust Company

Will be pleased to act for you in any position of trust, such as:
EXECUTOR OR TRUSTEE of an estate left under Will.
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All Correspondence Confidential.
Apply
GEORGE F. R. HARRIS, Manager
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IT HAS BEEN SAID

that "wives sometimes object to Life Insurance—**but widows never do!"**

Life Insurance is the surest of investments—no possibility of loss. Either dependent ones or the insured himself benefits. **The Great-West Life** Policies are issued at low rates—on liberal and clearly-worded conditions—returning profits that add the attractions of a good investment to the benefits of protection for dependent ones.

Ask for Information

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
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Equity Endless Thresher Belts

120 ft. x 8 in. x 4 ply.	$44.00
120 ft. x 8 in. x 5 ply	54.00
125 ft. x 7 in. x 5 ply	49.50
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150 ft. x 8 in. x 6 ply	81.50

PRICES F.O.B. WINNIPEG

Good only while present stocks last

EQUITY BELTS

are the best value obtainable. Look at the above prices.

EQUITY BELTS

are guaranteed to be Perfect in every Detail of Material and Construction.

We brought belt prices down. We are still the cheapest sellers.

We also supply Endless Rubber and Leather Belts, Cut Belting, Lace Leather, etc.

Owing to the changeable state of the market, price will be given on application for any line not listed.

See your Local Secretary or write the Central.

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Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

FARMERS' BUILDING REGINA

Fowler's Grape Cider

"IT'S MIGHTY GOOD"

Buy It By the Gallon From Your Dealer

LIVE POULTRY Wanted

Old Hens, per lb	17c
Roosters, per lb.	12c
Ducks, per lb.	15-16c
Turkeys, per lb.	21c
Geese, per lb.	13c

Eggs, 36c per doz.

Butter, 34c per lb.

Spring Chickens, highest market price

These prices are good for 15 days, F.O.B. Winnipeg. Please let us know what you have and we'll forward crates and egg cases for shipping.

MONEY ORDER MAILED DAILY

Standard Produce Co.

43 CHARLES ST. WINNIPEG

EGGS, BUTTER

Eggs, 34c. No. 1 Butter, 33c.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

10,000 Hens wanted before September 20. These prices are guaranteed until that date. You have the chance to ship your poultry now before the prices fall.

Hens, any size	17c	Roosters	12c
Young Ducks	16c	Turkeys, in good condition	13c
Young Geese	15c	Spring Chickens, highest market price.	
Geese	13c		

These prices are for live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash for all produce received.

ROYAL PRODUCE & TRADING CO.

97 Atkins St., Winnipeg

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Vulcanizing the Farmers' Business

Continued from Page 7

handling of this commodity. On lumber, however, there is a heavy charge for yardage, and a considerable loss due to breakages and other causes. Our aim then is to give each man exactly the profit coming to him on the commodities which he purchases. If a man purchases an article on which there is a profit of five per cent. he should not be obliged to divide the profits on the same basis with a man who has purchased the same number of dollars' worth of another article, the profit on which was only one per cent. We endeavor to give equality in each commodity to every individual, giving each his all.

"The following list of departments illustrates the manner in which these classifications are carried out. Lumber, sashes and doors, posts, wire, wagons and implements, flour and cereals, twine and livestock. Each of these departments has got to carry itself. One department is not sacrificed to build up another. Departments also may be handled on a different basis. Flour and cereals, for instance, we always handle on consignment. Implements are handled on a close margin. On wire there is no loss and therefore a small margin of profit, while on oils there is a large loss and a wider margin must be charged."

Distribution of Profits

The Vulcan Co-operative Company is a prosperous concern. It is making money. We have seen the principles followed in arriving at how much each shareholder should participate in the profits. It depends on the amount of his purchases in each of the various departments. Let us now see how these profits are applied. In the first place, as was mentioned above, eight per cent. is allowed on capital stock. This may be claimed in cash, though the experience is that the shareholders think well enough of their company to leave the money in the treasury, where it draws no interest. Of the balance left after distributing eight per cent, twenty per cent. goes to reserve. This fund has been gradually built up until now it amounts to over $1,400. On this reserve no interest is paid, but provision is made that each shareholder has a definite claim on it, according to the amount of his profits that has been applied to it. The remaining 80 per cent. of profits is applied on capital, i.e., instead of taking his cash out of the business the shareholder takes capital stock, which in turn will command its eight per cent. interest. This policy will be followed until the company is fully financed. The shareholders are more concerned in building up a strong co-operative company to give them future service than in drawing immediate cash dividends. In arriving at the exact amount of cash which can be set apart for distribution, the following method is followed. Every six months stock is taken in each department and this is compared with the previous inventory and the invoices to determine the cost of the goods that have been delivered into the hands of the consumer. To the first cost is added freight to the point of delivery, cartage to the warehouse, costs for carrying stock in the warehouse, losses sustained by depreciation, breakage, etc., cost of insurance and taxes on the commodity itself, the cost of handling to the farmer's wagon or of delivery and office and other overhead expense. All these added to the invoice price give the actual cost and the difference between this and the selling price is the amount of profit. The rate of profit in each department is then computed. The total profit is also determined. These profits are then distributed, as has been outlined above, the surplus also being distributed pro rata according to the purchases and credited to the stock ledger account as a plus value of the stock. Each man gets his all. If the company were to be dissolved tomorrow each shareholder would get his fair share of the accumulated surplus as well as of the other assets of the company. The sample account appearing at the bottom of page seven shows the manner in which the business is departmentalized, how the rate of profit

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"List of Safe Bonds"

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14 feet diameter. 12 oz. Duck

FACTORY OVERHAULED, NEW ROPES AND STITCHED WHERE REQUIRED. $10.00 SLEEPS EIGHT MEN AND IS USEFUL COVER. ANY QUANTITY. ALL OVERHAULED.

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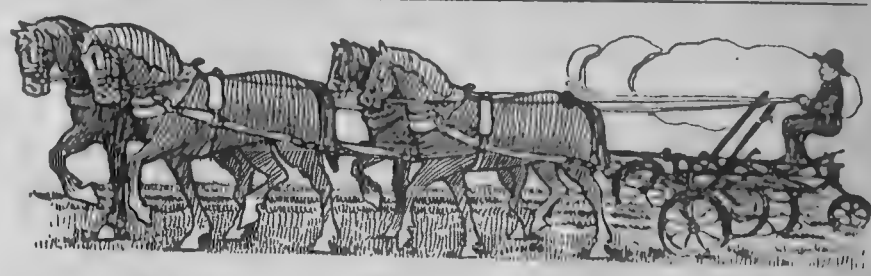


15 Million Acres Required

to feed the horses that tractors should displace.

15 million acres should produce three hundred million bushels of grain that the fighting allies require—they are ready to buy it from you at a price that means handsome profits for you.

Are you going to continue using horses when they eat away so much of your legitimate profits—or are you going to get a **Waterloo Boy Tractor** and keep the profits for yourself?

A Waterloo Boy Tractor eats only when it is earning.

The **Waterloo Boy Tractor** is the greatest power-plant of them all, gives ample power for all farm jobs. Burns Kerosene, the cheapest fuel.

Read what these farmers say:—

"I am now doing better work than I have been doing with horses.—Robt. Moore, Regina, Sask."

"We are using two outfits of horses plowing, but find the tractor does the best work.—George. A. Montgomery, Richardson, Sask."

"We could not do our work nearly so cheap with horse power.—Thomas Bredin, Brora, Sask."

"I feel that money spent buying this engine for general farm work and threshing is well spent.—Andras Wingert, Regina, Sask."

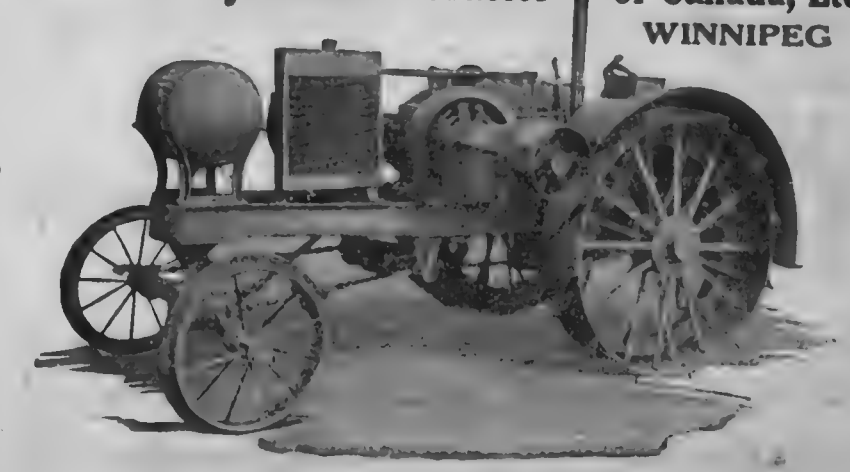
"I used the engine on a 30 x 46 Separator and threshed as much as 2,000 bushels of oats per day. I consider this engine the best farm power I have ever seen.—A. Wilson Smith, Regina, Sask."

Will you take these experienced farmers' word for the superiority of the **Waterloo Boy Tractor**, or would you like us to send you further information?

DROP US A CARD TO-DAY

Waterloo Boy Kerosene Tractor of Canada, Ltd.

WINNIPEG



Farmers' Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

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Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

STOCK—MISCELLANEOUS

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE PIGS FROM SIX weeks to three months old for sale, from mature prize winning stock. Also Shropshire rams and ram lambs. H. A. Malcolm, Innisfail, Alta. 34-7

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HORSES

U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN., Breeders of Clydesdales. Mares and Fillies for sale. 23tf

CATTLE

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE FOR SALE —Bull calves, cows and heifers, good stock. For particulars write, Thos. J. Bales, Spy Hill, Sask. 36-2

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BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREEDers of Aberdeen Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

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IMPROVED YORKSHIRES — FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 7tf

FOR SALE—REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA pigs, 12 weeks old, $20.00. Sows bred carrying second litter, due in November, $65.00. W. J. Ferris, Sperling, Man.

PURE BRED POLAND-CHINA PIGS, 6 WEEKS old, 15 dollars each; two for 25 dollars. Address, A. W. Dignan, Marquis, Sask.

SOME NICE DUROC-JERSEY BOARS AND sows for sale, from imported stock. C. S. Morton, Innes, Sask. 34-3

BERKSHIRES—CHOICE BOAR PIGS, BRED from prize winning stock. Anderson Brothers, Lakeside Ranch, Bittern Lake, Alberta. 35-4

SHEEP

PUBLIC AUCTION—JOINT SHEEP SALE (ALL breeds), Lethbridge, Alberta, Fair Grounds, October 10-11, 1917. For entry blanks, conditions and particulars, address G. P. Deardorff, Lethbridge, Alberta. 36-3

500 CHOICE YOUNG BREEDING EWES FOR sale. We also offer registered Shropshire and Suffolk rams. Buy sheep now—they always make money. Paradise Stock Farm, Lacombe, Alta. 33-4

1000 BREEDING EWES FOR SALE, WITH OR without lambs. Simon Downie and Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 23tf

50 EWE LAMBS FOR BREEDING, PRICE $10 each. Snider, Sidney, Man. 35-3

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IMPORTED COLLIE PUPS—GOLDEN SABLE, from registered stock. Males $15; females $10. G. Detherner, Watrous, Sask. 35-4

FOR SALE—PURE BRED RUSSIAN WOLFhound puppies. A. Marshall, Wellwood, Man. 36-3

SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

SEEDS WANTED—TIMOTHY, BROME, WESTern rye. Harris McFayden Co., Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 24tf

FALL RYE—WRITE FOR CIRCULAR. HARRIS McFayden Company, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 27tf

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

OUR NEW PRICE LIST, DATED JULY, 1917, covering illustrated catalog, is now ready. It will pay you to get our prices on mixed cars of lumber, shingles, doors, windows, etc. A. B. Cushing Lumber Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alta. 35tf

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAMarac and round willow fence posts. Write for carload prices delivered at your station. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta.

SEND A DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY Order. They are payable everywhere.

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BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBINson, Barristers, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Trueman, LL.B.; Ward Hollands; T. W. Robinson, LL.B. Solicitors to The Grain Growers' Grain Co. and subsidiary companies Offices, 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg. P.O. Box 158. Telephone Garry 4783. 13tf

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., PATENT SOLICitors—The Old Established Firm. Head Office: Royal Bank Building, Toronto, and 5 Elgin St., Ottawa. Send for free booklet.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

FARM MACHINERY

WILL SELL OR TRADE FOR LAND, COMplete new Reeves steam plowing and threshing outfit, 16-48 engine, 28-48 separator, Garden City feeder, 6 furrow gang plow, two tanks, complete beltings and hose. Threshed thirty days. E. C. Tannahill, Liberty, Sask. 36-2

FOR SALE—ONE 25 H.P. I. H. C. PORTABLE engine, latest type, burns either gasoline or coal oil. Engine only run 30 days. At a big bargain. One used J. I. Case 16 H.P. compound steam tractor, in good shape. Fitted for plowing. At a big bargain. Brandon Machine and Implement Works, Brandon, Man. 36-2

FOR SALE—32 INCH AULTMAN TAYLOR separator, Ruth feeder, threshed only fifteen days. Seven hundred cash. F Fredeen, Macrorie, Sask. 34-3

FOR SALE—ONE J. I. CASE HIGH WEIGHER, price $35. Also one blower pipe and fixtures, almost new, $50. Write, Roy Wilson, Bog End, Sask.

SAWYER-MASSEY 22 H.P. STEAM ENGINE and Red River special separator, 32-52, cheap. Also pure bred Berkshires, price $15 each. Arthur Beddome, Box 111, Minnedosa, Man.

FOR SALE—30 x 36 SAWYER-MASSEY SEPArator with small tractor, or would trade for heavier tractor. Geo. Waldroff, Cereal, Alta. 36-2

FOR SALE—SEPARATOR, GARR-SCOTT, 36 x 60, in good order, price $650, with drive belt. Apply, Geo. I. Ashe, Makinak, Manitoba.

WANTED—LARGE SIZE ENGINE DISC PLOW. Would trade light tractor or heavy one. Box 480, Indian Head, Sask. 36-2

NEW MINNEAPOLIS THRESHER MACHINE for sale, 36 x 56, or will trade for a smaller separator. Geo. Innes Co., Innes, Sask. 34-3

FOR SALE — COMBINATION THRESHING outfit, cheap for cash. Guaranteed good order. For particulars write "Weller," Vera, Sask. 34-4

BUY YOUR OUT OF TOWN SUPPLIES WITH Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

SITUATIONS

STEAM ENGINEER WANTS JOB THRESHING. Write, stating wages, to Box 243, Antler, Sask.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

MR. AND MRS. W. T. CORBIN WISH TO thank all those who assisted them when their home was recently destroyed by fire.

FARM LANDS

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS IMPROVED FARM of 907 acres, on the Arcola line in Southern Saskatchewan. Farm in first class shape, within ½ mile of town with 2 elevators, stores, hotel, school and churches. Approximately 550 acres under cultivation this season with 200 acres summerfallow. All arable land, except 3 acres. Good water from two wells. House 18 x 26 and additions. Has stone foundation, furnace and hot water heating throughout. Barn 32 x 65 x 16. Engine and machine sheds. Granary 16 x 30 x 10 and lean to. Poultry house 16 x 30 x 10. Three granaries 12 x 14. Workshop 12 x 14. About 10,000 trees planted. A first class proposition. Will sell at $40.00 per acre with reasonable cash payment. Apply, The Saskatchewan Mortgage & Trust Corporation, Limited, Regina, Saskatchewan. 36-2

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale cheap in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of $200.00 to $300.00 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg

MONEY MAKING FARMS WITH HORSES, cattle and growing crops. Easy term. Catalog free. Dominion Farm Exchange, Somerset Building, Winnipeg 30tf

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF farm or unimproved land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin.

Farmers' Encyclopedia

The Classified Advertisements of our Farmers' Market Place have been called The Farmers' Encylopedia.

They supply information on such a multitude of the farmers' wants.

Their power is almost limitless.

They sell anything and everything the farmer produces or uses in his business.

They introduce buyer and seller in the shortest possible time.

They are very economical.

It pays to read Classified Advertisements.

It certainly pays to use them when you have anything to sell or exchange.

SEND IN YOUR ADVERTISEMENT TODAY

THE GUIDE BRINGS BEST RESULTS

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

on each department is computed, and how the profits are finally distributed.

Some Concrete Examples

The nature of the shareholder's investment and the way in which it has in some cases accumulated may be illustrated by the following examples. One shareholder invested $10 on November 1, 1912. This has accumulated until now he holds $316.35 of capital stock, and $28.20 of surplus. He is now drawing $24.80 a year on his original investment of $10. This man buys practically everything he requires in the lines handled from the company. The following is the standing of a man who has purchased very little from the co-operative company, but who, it was stated, has possibly worn out more shoe leather chasing after quotations from competing firms in an endeavor to get goods at a little less elsewhere, than the amount of his savings. He has purchased practically all his goods outside of the co-operative company. On November 1, 1912, he invested $5.00. This has accumulated until now it amounts to $31.30, though only those things which could not be purchased elsewhere were secured from the company. He secures a dividend of $2.40 on his paid-up stock, or nearly 50 per cent. of his original investment, though still he cannot be convinced that the company is a success. The largest shareholder has $1,210 of stock, with a surplus of $51.35. The smallest shareholder has $5.00 invested, which he has just subscribed for stock, in order to participate in his patronage dividends, that is, the profits accruing on his purchases. All the above figures and facts were secured from the book accounts of the company. An inventory is taken, the balance sheets struck and audited and profits distributed every six months.

Livestock Shipping

The company does a considerable business in livestock. In 1916 over $14,000 worth was shipped. The company has a scale at the stock yard. All the stock received is graded according to the stockyard rules at Calgary. It is weighed and the farmers paid according to the market quotations that day less 75 cents per cwt. for commission. If there is a dispute as to the grade into which the animal falls, the question is left open. If upon its arrival in Calgary the animal grades better than the local grader at Vulcan specified the amount is made up. Experience has shown that this is the better policy to follow. If there were any possibility of a disputed animal being graded down instead of up, the company might have difficulty in getting its money back from the original owner. The usual practice is to set a date of shipment. When the stock is coming in fast this is made weekly or semi-monthly. Mr. Lommatzsche believes that an average of 50 cents per cwt. has been gained by all farmers selling their stock through the co-operative company. The manager makes it a point to be right on the job when a shipment arrives in the stockyards at Calgary and is being cut into the various grades. He has found it good business to be on the spot in case of dispute.

Besides livestock the lines now handled include lumber, lath, shingles, lime and cement, building paper, sashes and doors, several lines of farm machinery, gas engines and threshing machines, flour and feed, hay and grain, automobiles, oils, paints and greases, heavy hardware such as barn door tracks and hay forks, and many other commodities.

Getting New Business

The Vulcan Co-operative has competition in all the lines which it handles. In spite of this it has developed rapidly in each department. "There is a reason for this," said Mr. Lommatzsche. "Every shareholder becomes a salesman for the company. He wants his neighbor to buy from the co-operative in order that he may get a share of the profits on his business, and he buys his own goods from the co-operative because he must do so in order to share in the profits on his own and his neighbor's purchases. Otherwise he only gets his eight per cent. on the capital stock invested. The reason for the large profits which have been made is the large percentage of sales made to non-shareholders, fully 75 per cent. going to men outside the company."

Advice to Beginners

As might be expected, Mr. Lommatzsche gets many letters from men who are interested in the formation of co-operative enterprises, and who are looking for advice. The following extracts from a letter written in answer to such an enquiry contains many points that may prove valuable to those wishing to form associations:

"The first thing to do in organizing a co-operative company is to call a meeting of the farmers who desire to organize the company and of as many more as can be induced to attend. The needs of these farmers and the kind of company they wish to organize may then be discussed. After deciding these matters the election of provisional officers may be proceeded with. Their duty is to organize the company. They may consist of a president, first vice-president, second vice-president, and two, four or

six directors. The secretary and treasurer should be elected by the directors. Do not have too many men on the board, five or seven at the outside, including the president, is better than nine or more. The officers should prepare a prospectus and articles of incorporation, setting forth the intentions of the company and the methods proposed for doing business. Everything must be in detail. To this a subscription list should be attached. Have the president subscribe for what shares he wants, the vice-president should follow, and so on until all the officers have done so. All officers should subscribe for at least ten shares or more if possible. They should then proceed to secure as many shareholders as can be induced to put thir money into the enterprise. Have the prospectus and articles of agreement, together with the subscription list, registered under the Act. We are incorporated and registered under a special Act of the legislature in the province of Alberta.

"After these documents are filed and articles of incorporation taken out, you will proceed to call a meeting of the shareholders for the election of officers, the conduct of business and to take further stock subscriptions. You will then be a full-fledged company ready to do business. The word co-operation is a very big word and you will not realize what it really means until you get well into the work. Some people are under the impression that co-operation means that we bind ourselves together to get something for nothing, regardless of financial means. But we believe that no one should benefit by the institution unless he is a shareholder. You are putting your shoulders to the wheel together, and those that do not help finance you should not receive any benefit from their purchases. Endeavor to make all your customers shareholders and pay them their profit according to their purchases, which will get their goods to them at cost. You will be surprised at what you will be able to accomplish.

Factors of Success

"There are several important factors necessary for the successful conduct of a co-operative association. These may be enumerated as follows:

1—Organize on proper lines. It takes money to do business, therefore secure stock subscriptions, getting the money for the stock subscribed for.

2—Have your company organized by a board of directors who have business experience and ability.

3—Have your company operated by a competent manager, who is absolutely honest and square with every man and who can judge human nature, as this is necessary when he has so many to deal with.

4—Have shares of denominations that will permit of everybody becoming a shareholder, $10 par value is a good size of share.

5—Distribute profits co-operatively on commodities according to their dividend paying capacities.

6—Install a proper system of bookkeeping and have an official audit of the books periodically.

"Do not call yourselves a society. Call yourselves a company and have it limited, which means that the responsibility of the shareholders is limited to the amount of stock subscribed for. A company is a body of men who pledge themselves to do things. A society is a bunch of friends who set themselves apart from others for pleasure. You are forming this company for financial gain and service and not for pleasure.

"You may experience lots of trouble in purchasing. We had a hard time in convincing the manufacturers and wholesalers who we were and that we were able to do business on a business basis. However, we have no trouble now. Our company has been profitable, and those outside the company are sharing the benefits. We have been able to effect a reduction in the prices of many goods handled in our town."

Russia is on rations. A wheat embargo exists in Argentina. Australia, New Zealand and India are out of reach of Great Britain because of the shortage of ships. It has fallen to the United States and Canada to beat the German blockade and feed Great Britain, the allies and the armies in the field.

Penmans Hosiery

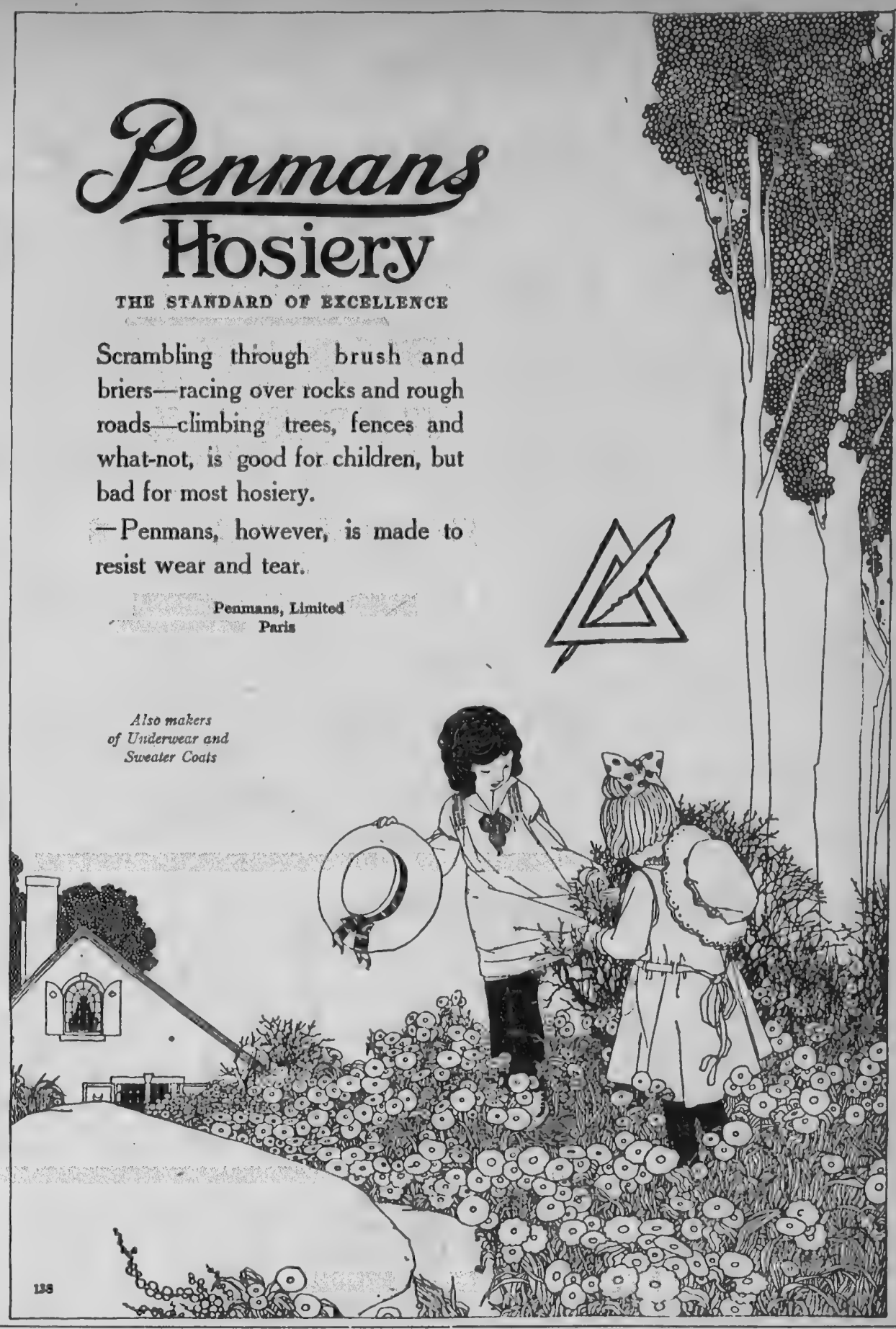
THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE

Scrambling through brush and briers—racing over rocks and rough roads—climbing trees, fences and what-not, is good for children, but bad for most hosiery.

—Penmans, however, is made to resist wear and tear.

Penmans, Limited
Paris

Also makers of Underwear and Sweater Coats



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If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers.

81

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

"A plodding thrift brings us sooner to success and comfort than a fluttering way of advancing by starts."

L'Estrange

Full compound interest paid at highest bank rate on Savings Deposits of One Dollar and upwards

Branches and Connections Throughout Canada

WINNIPEG OFFICE 426 Main St. T. H. REID, Manager

LIVE POULTRY
BUTTER AND EGGS
WANTED

Your poultry will be coming along nicely now and you will be looking for a market that will render you dependable service. **Please Note:—We guarantee our prices for fifteen days from date of this paper.** We pay cash (Bank Money Order) on receipt of goods. We give honest weight. We supply crates for shipping, on request, free of charge to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and buy any quantity.

Spring Chickens, per lb.	20c
Old Hens, per lb.	16c–18c
Roosters (any age), per lb.	12c
Ducks (any age), per lb.	16c
Geese (any age), per lb.	13c
Turkeys, per lb.	18c
Butter, per lb.	32c
Eggs, per dozen	35c
Pigeons, per pair	20c

All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg.

Sisskind-Tannenbaum Grocery Co.
465 Pritchard Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Free Tuitions

—AT THE—

Manitoba Agricultural College

Four free tuitions at the college offered to young men and young women.

For the four best letters supposed to be written to some friend on either of the subjects—

The reasons for getting a Home Economics Education NOW

The reasons for getting an Agricultural Education NOW

This competition is open to **prospective** students only.

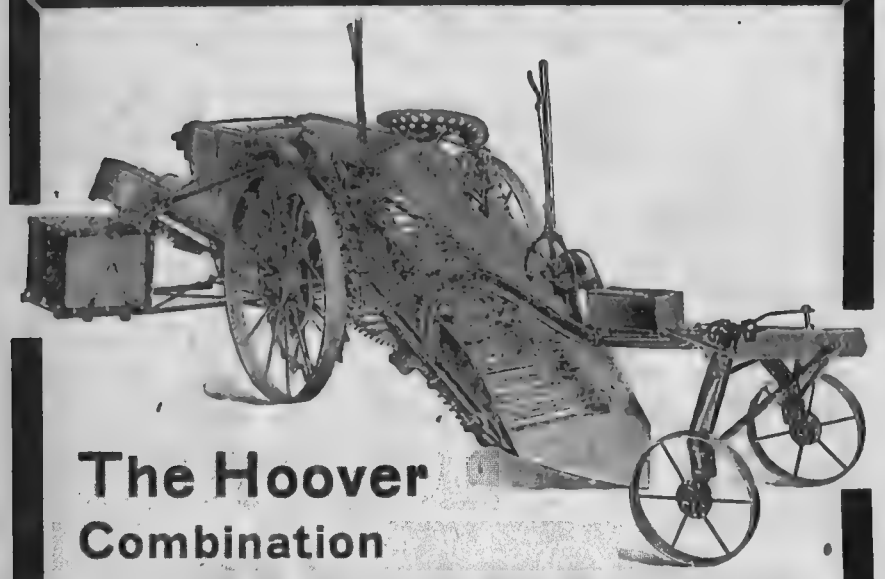
The free tuitions, to the value of **$25.00** each, will be granted in the first year's course when the winners enter the college.

Two of the four prizes will be awarded to young men and two to young women.

Those wishing to compete may secure information about the college from students they know, or may receive a folder by writing to the college.

The letters should not be long, and should be written with a view to induce the friends addressed **to take advantage of a course at the college now.** When completed, the letters should be signed by the authors, and mailed to the president of the

Agricultural College, Winnipeg



The Hoover Combination DIGGER AND PICKER

The only machine of the kind on the market.
It saves the work of picking up the potatoes from the row.
The greatest labor-saving machine ever invented for the use of the farmer.

WE STOCK:

No. 332 Hoover Combined Digger Picker.
No. 330 Hoover Digger with agitating rear rack, kickers and vine turner.
This machine leaves the potatoes in a row on top of the ground.
The Deere shaker digger with fender, fore carriage and wings (for the small grower).
Potato Sorters.

FREE CATALOGUE FURNISHED

John Deere Plow Co. Limited

Winnipeg Regina Calgary Saskatoon

The Nonpartisan Political League

Continued from Page 8

cratic and aviolation of the principles of the league. President Haight disclaimed any such interference on the part of the executive. A heated and acrimonious discussion then ensued, many expressing resentment at what they claimed to be the high-handed action of the executive. For a time it seemed as if the convention was split in the middle. When the vote was taken, however, the resolution to expel Mr. Gambie carried by 119 to 83 votes, indicating a large number of members who failed to register their opinion one way or the other.

The case of J. F. Weibe was soon disposed of, but a repetition of the discussion took place when the cases of Mr. Hopper and Mr. Craigen come before the convention. It was at this point of the debate that D. J. Sykes asked to have his membership in the league cancelled. He strongly repudiated the idea that the character of the candidate should be ignored as long as he supported the league's political principles. Since he could not agree with what appeared to be the idea of the league's officials on this point, the only thing left, he stated, was for him to withdraw from membership. His resignation was not accepted, however, one member claiming that it should be accompanied by his resignation from the legislature. The accused men, like Mr. Gambie, had plenty of supporters who vouched for their personal character and scouted the idea that they were traitors to the league. When it came to a vote, however, they were outnumbered, and the accused were formally expelled from the league and the convention.

A New Constitution Demanded

Early in the convention members began asking questions regarding the constitution. Several of them claimed that they had experienced difficulty in securing a copy of this document, while others declared that they had been entirely unable to secure a copy. As a result of the failure to have the constitution printed, members were being secured who did not know what they were joining. It was explained that though the former convention had adopted the constitution with only three dissenting votes, the executive had not seen fit to have it printed. Lack of funds was pleaded as the cause, notwithstanding the fact that the league had collected over $71,000 of the farmers' money. At the beginning of the evening convention, the demand for the reading of the constitution was reiterated, and finally complied with. First the Dominion constitution was read. This proved to be a lengthy document containing 118 clauses, one of which had over 40 sub-divisions, the whole taking one hour by the clock to read. No action was taken on this constitution, and calls were made for the reading of the provincial constitution. This also proved to be an exhaustive document, its chief characteristic being that it invested the executive with most plenary powers. Among its provisions was one which practically gave the executive the power to prevent men from being elected to the executive board from the floor of the convention. It stated that a nomination must be approved by the executive unless it was in their hands twenty days before the annual convention. This and other provisions were strongly objected to, and several amendments offered. Finally, Lee Hunt of Lancer took the floor. There were many of the provisions of the constitution that were entirely wrong he said. The league was supposed to be democratic, but its constitution was strongly undemocratic in almost every particular. He instanced many of the provisions that were wrong in principle. As a solution of the whole matter, he suggested that they make a long story short by throwing out the whole constitution and appointing a committee which would be entirely independent of the executive, to draft a new one. This suggestion appealed to the convention, which thereupon adopted it, and a committee for the drafting of a new constitution was appointed.

Some discussion took place on the advisability of establishing locals and charging a regular fee. At present there is no local organization. The $15.00 initiatory fee is simply collected by the canvassers and a new member has his name added to the roll and is sent his weekly copy of the Nonpartisan Leader. It was pointed out that once the ground was covered and more money was needed, the entire work of canvassing the province would have to be done over again. Several of the canvassers were present and strongly supported a continuation of the present policy. No cognizance was taken, except in the report of the executive, of the fact that without local organizations it is impossible to have accredited delegates appointed to the annual convention, which therefore reflects not so much the sentiment of the league throughout the province as that of the locality in which it happens to be held, being more largely attended, of course, by members who have only short distances to come. No definite action was taken in regard to these matters, and the organization remains as formerly.

New Officers Elected

The dissatisfaction with which the affairs of the league had been handled and which became evident early in the convention proceedings culminated in a demand that a new executive be elected. Though a considerable change in the complement of the board was effected in the election that ensued, it still contains a majority of the members of the old executive. The position of honorary president was created for the accomodation of former president Haight. The editor of the league's official organ was made president and the former vice-president was elected as a director. The personnel of the new executive is as follows:—Honorary president, S. E. Haight; president, Sidney Godwin; vice-president, A. D. Jack; directors, E. Pannabaker, Cabri; D. A. Mumby, Swift Current; Nichol McVean, Sceptre; F. R. Hallam, Cabri; Lee Hunt, Lancer; and Oscar Mainwaring, Swift Current.

The financial statement of the league showed that $71,510 in fees had been collected from 4,767 members. Several thousand dollars of this was in notes and post dated checks. Canvassers expenses accounted for an expenditure of $11,459. Cash on hand amounted to only $392, and a considerable amount of officers' salaries remained unpaid. The assets of the league included 13 automobiles being used by canvassers.

The executive presented a report which dealt with the advertising campaign which had been carried on, touched on the organization of the league in Alberta and referred to the educational effects of the league's propaganda. Explanations for the slaughter of the league's candidates at the polls were offered and included the reasons advanced by Mr. Haight in his presidential address. A new method for the election of future nominees was suggested. It was also stated in the report that a delegate system be adopted for future conventions, that local organizations be instituted and that an annual membership fee of $8.00 be charged. Definite action on the suggestions embodied in the report was not taken and if they materialize it will probably be as a result of executive action.

Platform Not Discussed

No action was taken on any of the platforms, policies or principles of the league. This was extraordinary in view of the fact that the organization is exclusively political in character and that the membership as it now stands has had no other opportunity of discussing its political principles. The tariff issue, the most momentus economic issue before the farmers and one that always receives a large share of the attention of farmers in convention, is entirely ignored in the Dominion platform. This might have been expected to receive consideration in the deliberations of the convention. It was, however, never mentioned. The meeting devoted its entire time to endeavoring to clear up the difficulties that had arisen in the organization. Whether the turmoil that characterized the proceedings indicated the pangs of a new birth or the death throes of the organization is not yet apparent. The lack of funds to carry on the work on the scale that has been adopted is already having its effect. The Nonpartisan Leader has recently been greatly reduced in size, the scarcity of funds being pleaded as the cause.

The League in Alberta

The Nonpartison League of Alberta represents a spread of the movement from Saskatchewan. It is much less pretentious as to membership than the parent organization, numbering only about 500, but a steady growth in numbers and influence is confidently looked for. In the recent provincial election the Alberta Nonpartisans were considerably more successful, speaking comparatively, than

their Saskatchewan brothers. Of the four candidates nominated two were elected. One of these, Mrs. Louise McKinney of Claresholm, enjoys the distinction of being the first woman to be elected to a legislature by the Dominion. Her majority was 187. The other successful candidate was James Weir in the Nanton riding. After a hard fight he was returned by a majority of 23. The difficulty of lining up the town vote for the Nonpartisans was well illustrated in Mr. Weir's case. Out of 350 votes in the town of Nanton, he only secured 14, but the farmers rallied strongly to his support and secured his election. Ex-Governor Leedy, who ran in Gleichen, was almost entirely unknown there, having only a few days in which to organize his campaign. Jas. F. Hillier, who ran in Pincher Creek, polled within 73 votes of the sitting member. The town went almost solidly against him and the league considers the results in his case one of the best performances in the election.

Shortly after being organized in Alberta the league reduced the initial fee from $15.00 to $8.00. The election coming on, however, it was deemed wise to revert to the former figure, which will stand until the next convention. Membership is conditional upon drawing 65 per cent. of the total income from productive industry. Organization work is progressing steadily and it is hoped by the end of the year to have well over 1,000 members. It is possible that the league will contest two or three seats in the next federal election. At least two of the constituencies are considered certainties if this is decided upon. The league has been active in making representations to the Dominion government regarding the coal situation. A legislative committee has also been appointed to formulate legislative proposals. Tentative proposals are under consideration to organize local associations in the constituencies to look after league interests.

Difference Between Saskatchewan and Alberta

One of the differences between the policies of the Alberta and the Saskatchewan Nonpartisans is with regard to estimate placed on men as compared with policies. In Saskatchewan some of the leaders openly contend that the character of a man is of less importance than the policy he supports. They claim that since a good man may subscribe to a policy that is utterly bad, it matters little what a man is personally so long as he is thoroughly in accord with the league's political principles. Many, of course, take exception to this, but its effect is not indiscernible in some of the league's appointments. In Alberta, on the other hand, great store is set by the personal qualities of the league's leaders and standard bearers. As a result it claims the active support of some of the most outstanding individuals in the province. Mrs. McKinney, who is a sister of Ex-President Crummy of Wesley College, Winnipeg, is president of the Alberta W.C.T.U. and a woman of marked platform and executive ability. J. W. Leedy is an ex-governor of Kansas, and well known as an orator. James Weir, a well known newspaper man, and now a farmer, is credited by at least one of the Calgary dailies as being one of the best informed men in Canada. W. M. Irvine, former secretary of the league, who polled 2,200 votes in the most aristocratic section of Calgary as an independent labor candidate, is also a man of great personal gifts, and there are many others of outstanding personality connected with the movement in the province.

The Alberta Provincial Platform

The Alberta provincial program is given here and it will be noticed that it differs very materially from that of the Saskatchewan league.

Political:—

1.—The overthrow of party politics and the establishment of a business administration in the Provincial House.

2.—Abolition of Patronage System and inauguration of a Civil Service based on merit.

3.—Further extension of the principle of Direct Legislation, and the use of the Recall.

4.—The free course of Democracy in every phase of Political Activity.

Economic:—

1.—Government Ownership and control of every feasible Public Utility.

(a) Provincial Terminal Elevators, Flour Mills, Stockyards, Packing Houses and Cold Storage Plants.

(b) Rural Credit Banks at Cost.

(c) Public Hospitals throughout the Province, on the same basis as Schools.

We stand for the Public Ownership of the Government, and secondly, for the Public Ownership of all Public Utilities.

The movement in Alberta is the practical result of a strong independent spirit that has been developing for some time. This spirit has been greatly fostered by the Forum, an organization which arranges series of lectures in Calgary in which many of the leading independent speakers of the West appear. The time was ripe for political action when the Nonpartisan League spread to Canada and it was adopted as the means of giving expression to the independent spirit that had developed. The experience is that the farmers were ripe for the move and that the league is giving expression to what they have been thinking. Many of the league workers are prominent in the U.F.A.

The executive committee of the Alberta Nonpartisan League consists of the following:—J. W. Wilford, Stavely; E. E. Sparks, Jenner; M. Eugene Sly, Strathmore; H. W. Johnson, Alderson; H. A. McGlenning, Pincher Creek; J. C. Buckley, Gleichen; Lee Wilson, Barons, chairman and J. H. Ford, Calgary, secretary.

Silage can be fed to most farm animals. The following amounts have been found about right for a day's feed: Horses, 10-12 pounds; colts (500 lbs.), 5 pounds; dairy cows, 40 pounds; beef cows, 30 pounds; stock cattle, 20 pounds; fattening cattle, 25 pounds; calves (500 lbs.), 12 pounds; sheep, 3 pounds. Silage from corn nearly mature makes the best silage. It is sweet and nutritious.

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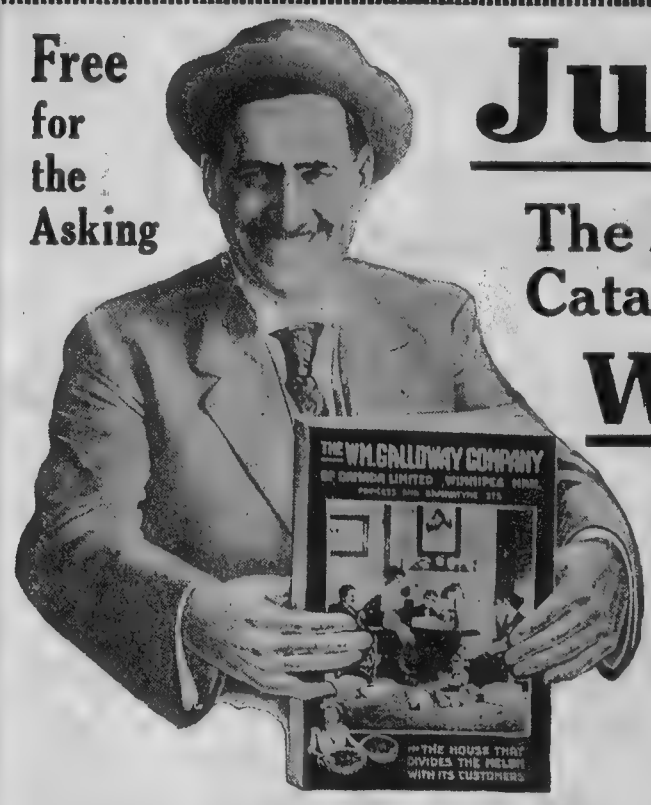

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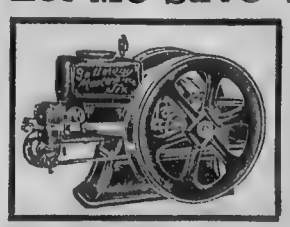

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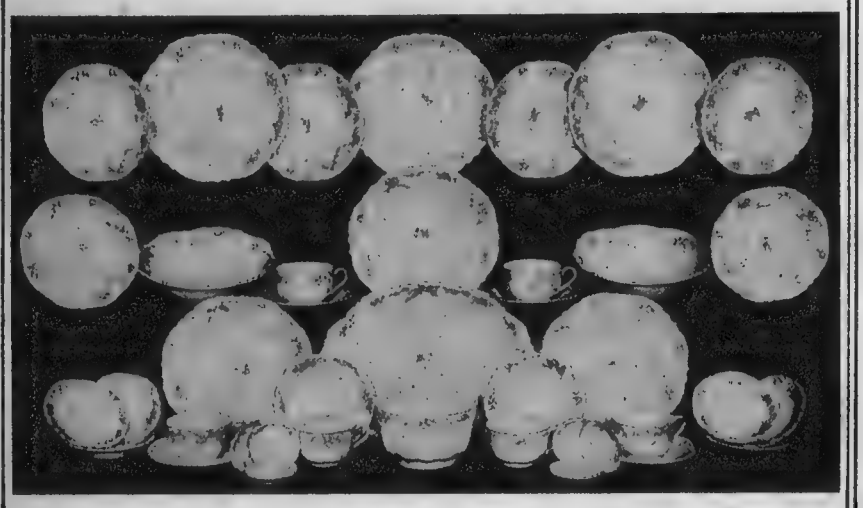

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War Bread

The food controller has issued an order that in all public eating houses when white bread is served, a substitute must also be served. He has asked that the same regulation be observed in private households. It is up to us, the housewives of this country, to use our intellect and ingenuity in finding ways to use substitutes for the things that are so necessary, yes vital, to our allies and the boys who are using their strength and energy fighting our battles in France. And let me tell you I think the country women possess that very desirable attribute ingenuity in a large degree. In the city there is always the little store around the corner to turn to in an emergency, but in the country where one is far from the base of supply one often has to make substitutes do. So any practice we may have had in that line will come in handy now.

We have come to depend almost entirely on white flour, but it will not harm any of us and be a mighty good thing for many of us to be compelled to eat more of the coarser flours. Some of these may be a little difficult to obtain at the present time, the demand has been so small in the past, but keep on asking and the supply will soon meet the demand. There is a small hand mill on the market now that makes very fine whole wheat flour; by using one of these and some clean grain we can all have our own flour mill on the pantry shelf.

Oatmeal Bread

We have been making a war bread lately that it certainly is not any hardship to eat. In fact my small son will eat four slices of this to one of white bread. It is often hard to gauge the right amount of rolled oats to cook for breakfast, so when there is any left I use it for the foundation of my bread.

3 cups rolled oats porridge.
½ cup molasses.
2 tablespoons melted dripping.
Salt.
Yeast.
White flour.
1½ cups cornmeal.
1 cup Graham flour.
½ teaspoon soda.

Mix together the porridge, the cornmeal, molasses and the cup of Graham flour. Pour over this enough boiling water to make a thin batter. When it is lukewarm add a yeast cake that has been softened in warm water, or one cup liquid yeast. Cover and set in a warm place for several hours or until the sponge is "light." Then add the melted dripping, the salt and the soda dissolved in a little hot water. Mix with equal quantities of white and Graham flour. This bread should not be mixed very stiff. I never take mine out on the board. Let rise until twice its size, put in pans, let rise agaiu and bake. I usually begin this bread after breakfast and it is ready to bake by three or four o'clock. This is excellent made into rolls and eaten hot with baked beans or a scallop.

Whole Wheat Bread

Soak one cake of compressed yeast in quarter cup of warm water and add to the following batter, or use three-quarter cup liquid yeast:

4 teaspoons melted lard or butter.
7 cups whole wheat flour.
3 tablespoons brown sugar.
5 cups water or cooled, scalded milk.
2 teaspoons salt.

Stir to smooth consistency and let stand until light. Add enough flour to make medium stiff dough. Allow to rise to double its bulk. Form into loaves and when they have doubled their bulk bake in a moderate oven.

Graham Bread

Soak one cake of compressed yeast in quarter cup of warm water and add to the following batter, or three-quarter cup liquid yeast:

2 teaspoons salt.
3 tablespoons molasses.
6 cups white flour.
1 tablespoon shortening.
5 cups water or cooled, scalded milk.

Stir to smooth consistency and let stand n a warm place until light. Stir in enough Graham flour to make dough just stiff enough to handle. Mold into loaves and put into pans to rise. When loaves are double their bulk bake in a moderate oven.

Barley Bread

2 cups whole wheat flour.
4 cups barley meal or barley flour.
1 cup water.
1 cup milk.
2 tablespoons molasses.
½ yeast cake (compressed).
1 teaspoon salt.

Boil milk and water and cool. Add molasses, salt and yeast mixed with a little cold water. Stir in flour and barley meal (or barley flour) which have been sifted together. Knead to a soft dough, adding more flour if necessary. Cover and let rise until the mixture is double its bulk. Knead a second time, form into loaves, place in well-greased pans and let rise a second time until the dough has doubled its bulk. Bake in a hot oven from one-half to one hour, the time depending on the size of the loaves.

Rye Bread

Use any method for white bread, but be careful to use two cups of rye flour for each cup of wheat flour mentioned in the recipe. Rye bread should be softer than white bread, but well kneaded. When light, form into loaves and allow to rise to double their size. Brush over with water and egg and bake in a slower oven than for white bread. Many people like the flavor of caraway seeds in rye bread. These may be put into the sponge.

Rolled-Oat Bread

Scald one cup rolled oats in one cup boiling water and allow to stand one hour. Make a sponge of

1 cup water.
1 cake compressed yeast.
1 teaspoon salt.
2 tablespoons molasses.
2 teaspoons shortening.
¼ cup flour.

Add rolled-oat mixture to sponge and then flour to make medium soft dough. Form into loaf and let rise to double its bulk and bake.

Cornmeal Bread

Use either white or yellow cornmeal. Proceed as in the case of rolled-oat bread. Substitute two teaspoons of sugar for molasses and use the same method.

Rice Bread

Follow directions for rolled-oat bread, but use one and a half cups cooked rice instead of the scalded oatmeal.

All the preceding recipes may be made into rolls. When the dough has risen the first time, form into rolls of desired shape and allow to rise until very light. Bake in hot oven. If desired, the amount of sugar and shortening used may be increased.

Corn Muffins

If you want corn muffins that will make even the dryest dyspeptic see a ray of sunshine in life, make them this way.

1½ pints cornmeal.
½ cup sugar (if desired sweet).
2 teaspoons baking powder.
3 eggs.
½ pint white flour.
1 teaspoon salt.
½ cup lard.
1¼ pints milk.

Beat together the cornmeal, flour, sugar if used, salt and baking powder, then rub in the lard. Stir into this the eggs well beaten and the milk. Bake in a quick oven.

Steamed Brown Bread

This is especially good with baked beans.

1 cup molasses.
1 cup white flour.
1 cup raisins.
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 cup cornmeal.
1 cup Graham flour.
1 cup sour milk.
½ teaspoon salt.

Mix well, put into greased pans and steam three hours.

Whole Wheat Biscuits

4 cups whole wheat flour.
2 cream tarter.
½ cup seeded raisins.
1 teaspoon salt.
1 teaspoon soda.
2 tablespoons sugar.
½ cup butter.
Sweet milk.

Mix the soda, cream of tarter and sugar with the flour, rub the butter in and add the raisins. Stir in enough milk to make a soft biscuit dough, roll out and cut the size required.

Rhubarb Wine

One of our readers asks for a recipe for rhubarb wine. I have not tried this recipe, but the friend who contributed it assures me it is very good.

½ gallon rhubarb.
1 gallon water.
4 pounds brown sugar.

Cut rhubarb, add water and let stand fourteen days. Stir each day. Add four pounds brown sugar to each gallon liquid. Let stand three days, stirring occasionally until sugar is dissolved. Bottle, but cork not too tightly.

Corn Vinegar

Cut off cob one pint corn. Take one pint of brown sugar or molasses to one gallon rain water and add the corn. Put in jar, cover with a thin cloth and set in the sun. In three weeks it will be vinegar.

Mrs. J. H.

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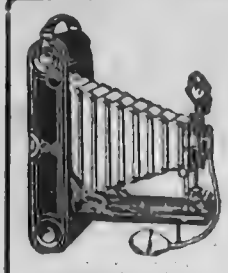

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Women's Problems

MAKING OVER CLOTHING FOR CHILDREN

The first thing to do after deciding whether your material is worth the time it takes to make, is the ripping of the article. This must be done very carefully with an ordinary pen knife, which must be sharp. Then pick out all the threads, for if threads are left in, when goods are washed and pressed they show up very plainly and take from the goods the appearance of being new. Shake well and wash in soft water to which has been added ammonia, lux or any of the preparations on the market for cleaning. Never use soap. Rinse well and hang to dry where it will dry quickly. When almost dry press well on wrong side of material, on side intended using as inside when made up. Material of wool or wool mixtures should always be washed and rinsed in soft water. Soap bark is excellent to use for black goods, using a solution made from the bark which can be bought in any drug store. No other cleansing material is needed as it removes spots and dirt as well as renewing the color. Should you find any places in goods slightly worn, but not bad enough to discard, a good way is to apply a piece of goods on wrong side with rubber tissue, which is not noticeable and will wear just as well as if stitched.

Now have your pattern ready and proceed to cut as carefully as if it were new goods.

The pressing of seams and hems is a very important part in the making of children's clothing, whether of made over or new, as it takes away all appearance of being a made over or a home made garment.

Children's clothing can be made very satisfactorily out of a number of grown people's. Ladies' dresses and suits, which have been discarded when fashions change make over for the small lady; while men's suits, which are worn in a few places, are good for the small boy. Ladies' hose, when feet are no longer any use, make splendid tights for the little tots.

The one thing to always keep in mind when making children's clothing is simplicity.

ELIZABETH LEE.

HOW HAVE YOU SOLVED IT?

Every woman has met and conquered some situation which is more or less difficult and her experience is useful to others. For letters telling of such successes The Guide is prepared to pay at its usual rate. Address all communications to Editor, Farm Women's Problems, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE CARE OF BEDS

Last summer while a friend was visiting me she made the remark, "I don't know how you keep your beds so clean." With this remark in mind I thought our page friends might like to know how it was managed.

I have a family of four small children and one hired man throughout the year, besides extra help in harvest. To begin with the children, one needs to be watchful not to allow them to overload their stomach, especially in the evening. Some children are much more easily upset by a change of water or diet than others. Up to two or three years old we have always made it a practice to lift them and allow them to urinate when we went to bed and again early in the morning, so that it was seldom we were troubled with bed-wetting. With a tiny infant it is a good plan to fold a sheet of white cotton or flannelette four times and lay the babe on this. Sometimes I have made a pad of batting covered with cotton and stitched on the sewing machine, or tied down, and used this under instead of the folded sheet. If this is made about the size of a flour sack it is quite easy to wash and also to hang up to dry. In this way the sheets and mattress are never soiled or wet. From youngest to oldest one must watch that each child is washed clean before going to bed. If dirty hands and faces and feet are allowed one will not have far to seek for dirty bed clothes.

On the men's beds I find grey flannelette sheets the best, especially during seeding time. These are easier to wash than white and do not show the dust so much. Men are too tired to take a bath every night and feel they have not the time, nor possibly the conveniences for taking it. But most men take a bath at least once a week and a foot bath oftener while the weather is hot and dusty. In putting the sheets on the beds one should be careful to always have the same side towards the mattress. In hemming sheets I always make the hem larger for the head of the bed.

Taking Care of the Quilts

The quilts come next. If these are made of cotton and not too heavy they can easily be washed. It is better to do this in spring or summer as one can get them dry out of doors in the sunshine and fresh air. Heavy comforters should have a strip of cheesecloth or muslin basted along the head end, to come eight or ten inches both under and over. These are sweetened and freshened by hanging on the clothes line on a breezy day and allowing them to remain there for several hours. This should be done quite frequently. I believe one breathes in fewer disease germs if this is followed.

With regard to spreads, I do not use them on the men's beds. I find bleached flour sacks, sewed together, with the seams worked over in feather-stitch with coarse piping cord, look quite well for spreads for common use, and are light and more easily laundred than the heavier kind.

If one uses blankets instead of quilts and comforters, these should be washed at least twice a year and hung out on the line often, say once a month, besides giving them a good shake out of the window or on the balcony once or twice a week. I usually give them these shakings on sweeping days. This will prevent the dust and lint to a certain extent which gathers under all beds.

What to do in the Morning

Before going downstairs in the morning the clothes are all turned back over the foot of the bed and the window raised to allow the fresh air to carry off any heaviness or smell of perspiration which may cling to them. A room is never sweet where the bed is spread up the moment the occupant is out of it. Large doses of perfume and powder do not make up for the lack of this airing. And lastly, concerning the bedding, I would not advise anyone to spread a mustard-plaster on a newspaper and apply it on going to bed. This made a heap of extra washing for me once; the advice to use cheesecloth or muslin came too late.

If iron bedsteads are used, a coat of enamel every two or three years makes them look much better. This can be had in different tints to match the room. Varnish will brighten up the ends of the springs and also wooden bedsteads. The springs should be lifted occasionally to wipe off the dust which accumulates under the sides. The mattress should be turned over and beaten now and then, or if straw ticks are used they should be emptied, washed and re-filled. Strong white cotton makes good ticking, indeed flour sacks would answer very well. Where there are children or in sickness, I believe the ticks are preferable. They can be made comfortable by using an old, clean quilt or blanket underneath the sheet.

BLUEBELL.

MAKING RAG MATS

Did you ever try to make rag mats? I have and they do nicely for kitchen and bedrooms. I prefer cotton material for making as the work looks smoother and you can put them into the wash tub and wash them quite easily.

I take such things as cotton dresses, aprons, old curtains of any kind which are beyond use. If you have too much of one color you can get some dye and dye some of the white things a different color. I like the above mentioned articles as from these I get nice long strips, as I am inclined to be too lazy in this line to bother sewing together the short ones.

I tear strips an inch wide, using three different colored strips, and begin my braid. As I come to the end of each one I sew on others. Never sew a lot together first and braid, because then you have no end of trouble by the ends twisting into knots. When I have done a long braid I begin to sew the braid into a mat with

Continued on Page 30

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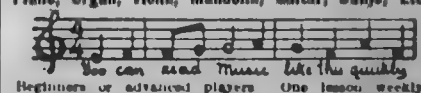

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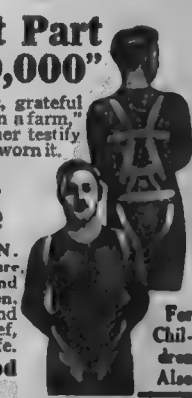

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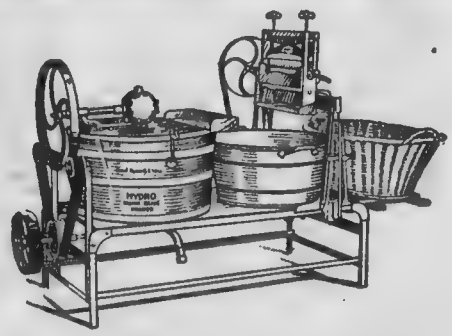

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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

OUR ORPHAN COLT

Last fall my father went down to the Milk River Ranch to buy a team. He was gone three days and when he came back he had an iron-grey team. We named them "Peg" and "Polly." We had not had them very long when Peg had a little colt and we named it "Glory." It was very cute. Polly had a little colt too, and it was bigger than Glory, but it died.

Then a little while afterwards Peg got the colic and she died. She was the nicest of the two and we were all very sorry.

We had to feed the little colt out of a pail, but at first it did not want to eat. We still have it and it is a great pet. It follows papa all around the yard and he talks to it and calls it "Baby." It chases our old red cow all around the place and it runs after the pig and the cat. Sometimes it comes up to us and will let us pet it and play with it then it will turn around and kick at us, but it doesn't hit us.

I think it is pretty foxy. My brother Dick made it a little rope harness and hooked it to his sled and it went all right until my sister Dorothy started to get on the sled. Then it kicked and wouldn't behave.

When papa is out working in the fields it follows him all day long, and when it comes home it tries to come into the house. Tonight it was on the porch and when we opened the door it tried to come in and we had to chase it back to the barn. I brush it down every time I think of it.

RUTH MARIE CARR,
Birdsholm, Alta. Age 11 years.

A BABY RABBIT'S CART

One day Mother Jack Rabbit said to her children, "The cabbages and lettuce in Grey's garden are lovely now and tonight we will ask Mrs. Bush Rabbit and her children to the garden with us."

So the mother wrote a note on a leaf and sent Johnny Rabbit to the post office with it and so that night they all met under the big fir tree at the side of the garden.

"Now," said Mother Jack Rabbit, "you are all to run for shelter if you hear Mother Bush Rabbit or me give two long calls and a short one, and to stay there till you hear us give a long, a short and a long cry."

Annie and Susie Rabbit got a big cabbage leaf, a carrot and some of the green part of onions. Then they nibbled some of the carrots in the shape of wheels and fastened these wheels on the cabbage leaf to make a cart and then they made a rope out of the onions and got the baby rabbit in the cart and went along eating cabbages as they went. At four o'clock they went home.

MYRA SERVISS,
Warman, Sask. Age 11.

IN THE WATERMELON PATCH

It was night in the garden as well as in all the rest of North Carolina, and everyone was asleep at the big house except—Oh, I forgot, that comes afterwards. Now comes the big house. Dick and Phil were asleep, or rather supposed to be asleep in their beds. The truth was they were wide awake.

"Dick," whispered Phil, "lets go down to the lower garden. I'll bet something is happening there."

"I'm game," answered Dick.

Out of bed they crept, quietly dressed, and went downstairs. There was a gate between the garden around the big house and the lower, or vegetable garden, along the edge of which the negroes' houses were. This garden stretched past these houses down to the bank of a creek.

Down to the stream the boys ran, but stopped quickly for they saw flickering lights near there, but on becoming bolder they soon discovered the cause of the light.

The water melons were growing all about this part of the garden, so the negroes of a neighboring plantation had joined the negroes of this one and were having a gay time. They were forbidden to do this, but as everyone was thought to be asleep the feast went on.

"Say, we won't peach on them, will we?" asked Dick in a whisper.

"No, it would be mean; besides we are doing wrong ourselves to be alone outside at night."

Back they ran to the house and went quickly to sleep. That night they dreamed that the water melons were alive, and were dancing "Pickaninny Shuffles" with the negroes. They might have been, who knows?

MARJORY THOMAS,
Durban, Man. Age 11.

SWAT THE CROW

The crow is one of the worst enemies of the other birds and few are safe from this egg-eating thief. He pillages the nests of game birds such as the wild duck and the prairie chicken as well as that of the smaller birds, and does untold damage to the grain stooks in the fall before they are threshed. What farmer's child has not seen flocks of them eating from the top of stooks?

Now let me cite several cases where he has done damage to the eggs and nests of game birds.

I found a prairie chicken's nest in some grass that we were going to burn. I removed the nest to the plowing until the burning was over and then replaced them. There were six eggs. Next morning when I went to plow, I saw a crow standing beside the nest, so I went over. The crow had eaten four and was at the fifth when I came along.

My brother found a duck's nest when plowing a field, so he moved the nest to the plowing and marked the place with a piece of stick a few feet long. The duck returned and continued setting and one day we saw a crow sitting on the stick. Then he hopped down and tried to persuade the duck to get off and let him have a meal. Needless to say, the duck would not.

Yesterday I found the duck's nest all pillaged and what other thing would do it but a crow.

Now, you boys who are fond of birds, and girls too, get after the crows. There is a bounty of ten cents on each crow and three cents on each crow's egg, so there is money in it as well. See if you can't help protect the birds that are useful and by doing so, earn some pocket money. Let us all try and "Swat the Crow" until he is glad to get out and mind his own business. I will sign myself,

A FRIEND OF THE BIRDS.

THE DARLING BABY

Last night a lady came into our garden with a baby. She laid the baby on a shawl in the long ears of corn in the garden. It was almost hidden in the corn. This morning I went out in the garden. I happened to be walking through the corn and I stepped on the baby's finger. She began to cry.

When I heard her cry I looked all around and at last hearing where the cry came from I saw the dear little baby. I picked her up and carried her into the house. Mother took off her coat and cap. She had on a white silk dress and white stockings with white slippers on her feet. She had a white ribbon on her hair. On her dress there was worked in blue her name. It was Gladys Edith White. She appeared to be about 10 months old.

She had a fair face and light hair. On the under side of the back of her dress was pined a piece of paper and on it these words, "Take care of this darling baby. I will come for her in two years and if you have taken good care of her I will give you a present. The first one that finds her will have the present. I am a very rich widow. If you don't take her in I will punish you." Last of all right next to her skin was a locket and inside of it was a picture of her sweet mother.

Her mother was right. In two years she came for the baby, who was now two years old and 10 months. Her mother said, "Did you take good care of my darling?" And we said, "We took good care of her." So she said, "I will give you a present. Who found the baby?" We told her who it was, and it was I, so she gave me a wand. When I wanted anything I could have it. She gave my mother one too, because she had to help me take care of the baby. We asked the lady and her baby to stay with us and so they did.

MARJORIE TANTON,
Wilcox, Sask. Age 9.

Farm Women's Clubs

REAL WORK FOR WOMEN

I should like to call to the attention of our women a few facts recently published. Dr. Seymour told mothers at the Regina fair that 1,470 babies under one year of age died last year in Saskatchewan. Furthermore, Great Britain has just awakened to the fact that she has lost more babies this year than she has lost men in the war in the same length of time. Of 986,821 babies born in Great Britain and Ireland, 90,067 died in their first year, and that a large percentage of those living are crippled and defective; and again, of all children examined at the age of five years on entering school, ten per cent. were physically imperfect.

Now, in view of the fact that our municipal elections are approaching, it is well for us to start a campaign to "Save the babies and rebuild the nation." This we can do by working for candidates who will give us municipal hospitals. Dr. Turnbull stated at the Regina Child Welfare Conference that one baby in three is not given the proper chance at the beginning. Then too, medical inspection of our rural school children must be insisted upon. If 10 per cent. of the English children are defective, it is safe to say we have a large percentage here. These are two reasons for women's interest in the municipal vote. There are others but these are so important that we have already passed resolutions at our conventions as favoring rural municipal hospitals, medical inspection of schools and free treatment of school children. Free treatment was considered cheapest in the long run as the child would be attended to at once when medical or surgical attention was needed and not be neglected for lack of funds on the part of parents, as delays are so often fatal.

I shall have ready for publication in a week or so a list of who may vote at municipal elections. It would be a splendid thing to have women on municipal councils wherever possible. As these hospital and school questions are so near to women we should have them represented on all boards. It is only fair and democracy demands it. Now is the time to put these questions to the members of the present councils that we may know whom to return and where new members are needed to carry out this much needed reform.

MRS. S. V. HAIGHT,
Vice-president W.S.G.G.A.

It is very important that we do as much educational work as possible on the question of the municipal vote and what it means. A most profitable meeting might be spent in making a municipal survey of present municipal utilities and needs. Draw a map of your muncipality and insert position of hospital, doctor's residence, schools, nurses' homes or boarding places, public health officer, baseball ground and other recreational centres. Then concentrate on the most needed reforms and stay by the proposition until it becomes an accomplished fact. There is real work to be done in every district for a Women's Section of the Grain Growers' Association.

VIOLET M. McNAUGHTAN.

BURNHAM ACTIVE

At a bazaar held on the plowing match grounds in aid of the Red Cross, the Burnham W.S.G.G.A. realized $51. We also had charge of the restaurant, which netted us $75.00, making a sum total of $126, which we turned over to the Red Cross in Swift Current. We are very pleased to be able to do this for our wounded boys at the front. From all accounts they need all the help we can send.

MRS. JOS. ENGLISH,
Sec. W.S.G.G.A., Burnham.

GENEROUS FRIENDS

At present we are taking up only Red Cross work. We raffled a base burner, kindly donated by A. M. MacLean, and realized $52.00 from the sale of tickets. We held a concert and ice cream social on June 1, when we had the drawing for the stove, Albert McDermaid holding the lucky number, 89. As he did not need the stove he has returned it to us and we hope to raise more funds from it later on. The door receipts amounted to $48.10. A special feature of our concert was an address given by our district director, Mrs. B. R. Pratt, which was much appreciated.

A friend gave us a donation of $5.00 as a nest egg to draw others. A. Brown also donated $3.00.

I am enclosing a money order for $100, which we wish you to forward to the Red Cross Society as soon as possible.

MRS. T. O. GWARTNEY,
Sec.-Treas.

SUPPORT FOR MR. HANNA

The following resolution was sent to Food Controller Hanna by the executive of the U.F.W.A.

"Resolved that we, the executive of of the women's section of the United Farmers of Alberta, United Farm Women, do hereby assure the government of our support in the matter of conservation of food-stuffs and our willingness to make any sacrifice to that end. We pledge ourselves to do our part in educating public opinion in the rural districts as to the necessity for conservation; but we respectfully ask that the government do its part in putting an end, by drastic means if necessary, to the crime of profiteering in those commodities which are essential to our existence in this war."

IRENE PARLBY, Pres.
H. ZELLA SPENCER, Vice-Pres.
LEONA R. BARRITT, Sec.

To this resolution Premier Borden sent a short and courteous reply, while quite a lengthy one was received from Mr. Hanna. The food controller stated among other things that in a week or so George Clark, Dominion food commissioner, would be west and would lay the plans of the government for food conservation before the different organizations. He referred also to a plan which would insure fresh fish for the inland provinces at reasonable rates and fruits and vegetables as well. He further mentioned that when the appointment of the U.S. food controller was confirmed, there would be an effective stop put to the speculation in food-stuffs which is rife in the United States, and implied that we should then be materially assisted in preventing "corners" in Canada.

It is interesting to speculate what the results would have been if some broad-minded public woman had been appointed to act jointly with Mr. Hanna. That is a sphere in which her kind has excelled since the day when Eve picked the apple and brought it to Adam and Sarah measured the meal and baked the cakes for Abram's angel visitor. With all due respect to the excellent gentlemen at the head of affairs, what would they think if we women insisted on one of our number being made minister of militia?

To come back to things as they are, it might create considerable interest in this question of food conservation among our club members and also show what real talent in this direction our women possess, if each club were to take as its topic for one meeting "War-time Menus for one week." A small prize might be offered for the best menu. The provincial secretary would be very glad to get reports of such meetings, and also a copy of the winning menu.

INTERESTING STUDY TOPICS

At the last regular meeting of the Thorncliffe U.F.W.A. at Vermilion Mrs. Hawkesworth, our Red Cross representative, distributed sewing. It was decided to make a set time for the work to be returned. For this month it was to be in before August 25, so that another bag would be ready for distribution before the next meeting. Mrs. Hawkesworth read a letter from the society asking the auxiliaries to donate money for an ambulance. It was decided to

School and College Directory

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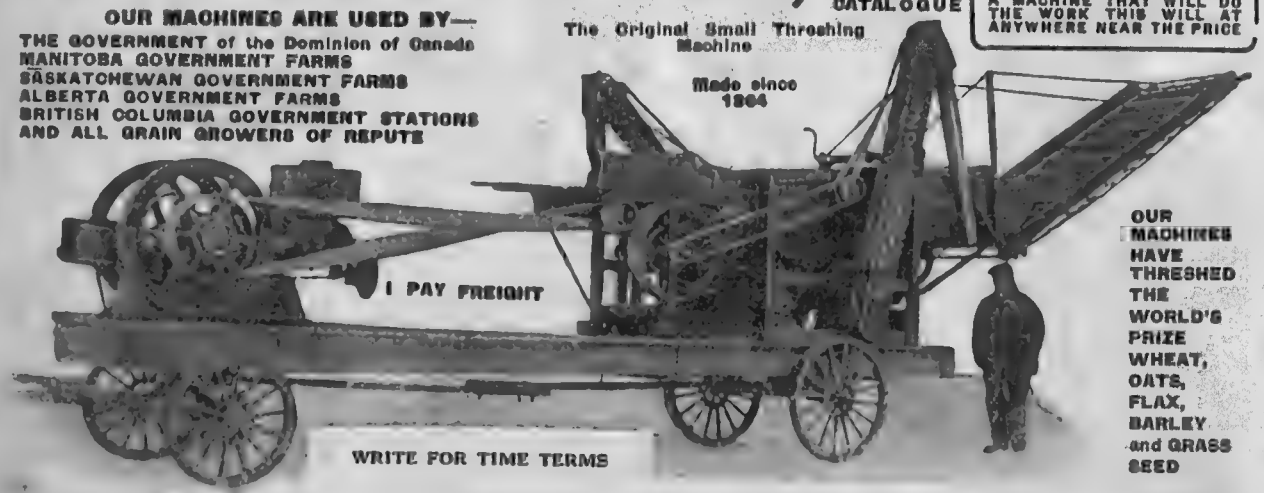

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hold this over to the next meeting, when arrangements could be made to raise some funds for that purpose.

Miss Emmerson read a paper on "Canning Vegetables," with some practical hints on that subject. We had a lecture and lantern slides on "A Thousand Miles up the Nile," by Mr. Ottewell, on June 20. It was greatly appreciated by all.

I found the secretaries' convention at Calgary very interesting and inspiring. One can never learn too much about this organization and the more one knows the more interested one becomes.

EDITH M. REDMAN,
Sec.

RED CROSS WORKERS

At the last meeting of the Maple U.F.W.A. three very interesting papers were read on "The Children," "The Care of the Baby" and "Infant Mortality." We are also discussing the Farmers' Platform.

We are very busy doing Red Cross work and raised $39.50 at a barn-dance for Red Cross on July 20. We are to have two papers prepared for our next meeting on "Community Civics" by young lady members. We usually have a short musical program and serve a Red Cross lunch at our meetings.

MRS. F. S. JAMES,
Sec.

Note.—We are pleased to note the excellent topics. This club is doing good work.—L. R. B.

HOME ECONOMICS STUDY

The regular meeting of the Craigmyle U.F.W.A. was held in the hall on July 26.

There was a small attendance, but the ladies who did come felt that they were well repaid for their trouble in hearing the interesting and instructive paper prepared by Mrs. James Smith, the vice-president of the association. It was entitled "Building the Home," and is the first of a series in "Home Economics."

Mrs. Smith has promised to try to get the second, "Home Management," prepared in time for the August meeting.

JEAN STEVENSON,
President.

Any farm woman who is desirous of having an auxiliary to the organized farmers in her district should communicate with the provincial secretary of the province as follows: Manitoba, Mrs. E. C. Wieneke, Stony Mountain; Saskatchewan, Mrs. Violet McNaughtan, Piche; Alberta, Mrs. B. M. Burrett, Mirror.

Women's Problems

Continued from Page 27

strong linen thread, taking care to hold the braid loosely to the already started mat. If you don't you will find it form into a sort of cap and won't lay flat on floor.

You can make them round or oblong and any size you desire. They are excellent as they don't scrape up as easily as do other mats or pieces of carpet. To clean them use a vacuum washer if you have one. Put them through soap suds with some lye or washing powder of any kind. Rinse and hang on line to drip dry as they are too hard to wring by hand and too thick to put through wringer, and they also look smoother done in this way.

I also have crocheted mats, but I find the braided ones more satisfactory.

A. S. W.

TO TIGHTEN CHAIR RUNGS

After trying different ways to prevent the sliding up and down of rungs in back of dining room chairs, caused by lifting a heavy article by one small part of it, I found the small jump tack driven in as a wedge at the top sides of rung to be just what was needed and not noticeable.

HAPPY.

"The children of Belgium are crying for food. Serbia has been over run by the enemy. Half of Roumania is occupied. Much of France is laid waste. Ten nations of the world are on rations. Sixty million men are withdrawn from production for war service. To feed the Allied armies and nations the men and women of Canada must pledge themselves to maximum production, the elimination of waste, and the largest possible consumption of perishable foodstuffs," says Hon. W. J. Hanna, Canadian Food Controller.

Taxation in New Zealand

Continued from Page 19

pulsion. The large land owner is by this means placed under the horns of an amusing dilemma. If he desires to escape taxation and has his property valued at a low figure, he runs a grave risk of its purchase by the state for closer settlement. If, on the other hand, to escape its appropriation, he increases its valuation, he makes himself liable for higher rates and taxes. The owner also has the privilege of demanding that the tax commissioners either reduce the valuation to his estimate or purchase the property at its own.

The Mistake of One Company

The most favorite example is that of the Cheviot Estate, consisting of 84,755 acres. This property had been assessed at £3040,826 but the owners demanded a reduction of the valuation

EVERYONE FOR HIMSELF
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to £260,220. The government responded by taking over the property at that price and dividing it among a large number of tenants and the owners were much disgusted at being out-bluffed by the government. This happened in 1893 and in 1910 there were, instead of one big sheep ranch, 312 families occupying 75,000 acres of this property and paying a yearly rental of £14,600. The investment has been a good one from the point of view of the government and excellent for the settlers.

Lands which are thus secured for settlement by the government use to be let to the settlers at a rental which amounted to 4½ per cent. of the capital value. Formerly a lease of perpetuity was given but now the lease is for 33 years with perpetual right of renewal for successive terms of 33 years at a rent to be determined by re-valuation. The total area purchased by the government and leased to settlers up to March 31, 1916 was 1,556,018 acres at a cost of a little over $35,000,000. Further specially favorable provision for soldiers has been made by the Discharged Soldiers' Setttlement Act of 1915.

Increases Owing to War

As elsewhere the necessities of war finance have compelled serious increases in the national budget. The graduated land tax has been increased since the 1915-16 budget by 50 per cent. so that the owner of an estate valued at over £200,000 (equals roughly $1,000,000) today pays an annual land tax of $54,000 and if he is an absentee, of $79,000. Simultaneously the tax on mortgages has been raised from 3-10ths to 4-10ths of one per cent. on the capital value. A moderate Income Tax has been for some time a feature of the New Zealand Budget. Up to the war the rate ranged from 6d. (2½ per cent.) to 1s. 4d. (7 per cent. in the £ in the case of persons and firms and from 1s. (5 per cent.) to 1s. 4d. in the case of registered companies. There was an addition to this of 33 1-3 per cent. in the 1916-17 budget and since then there has been a further added levy of 6d. per £ (2½ per cent.) on assessable incomes up to $900 and 1s. per £ over $900. The lowest rate of income tax now paid is therefore 10½ per cent. There is however an exemption of all incomes under $1,500 and in the case of mortgages the income tax is reduced by what is paid as land tax. There has also been imposed an excess profits tax of 45 per cent. of all profits above the average income of the three years preceding the war.

In New Zeaand the whole tendency of recent public finance is to turn more and more to land and income taxes rather than customs levies for new revenue. In 1907 the revenue from customs and excise duties was £3,048,622, in 1912 it was £3,398,143 and in 1916 it was £3,524,063, an increase in the decade of 15 per cent. In 1907, however, the land tax produced only £447,342, in 1912 £647,015 and in 1916 £1,048,356, an increase in the same period of 230 per cent. The income tax yield rose from £277,867 in 1907 to £448,935 in 1912 and to £1,392,119 in 1916, an increase of nearly 500 per cent. These figures might possibly serve to enlighten Sir Thomas White as to possibilities of revenue raising still untapped. There, a national land and income tax are established and accepted institutions, which yield an expanding revenue and it has not been found that the national land tax interferes with the levying of land taxes for local purposes, which are in most districts placed upon unimproved land values. In social structure and economic organization Canada does not differ markedly from New Zealand and there are no insuperable difficulties to the enactment here of legislation and taxation schemes, which have been successful and popular there. The real difficulty lies in the total absence at Ottawa in general and in the bosom of Sir Thomas White in particular of the progressive and democratic spirit which has inspired the recent governments of New Zealand.

FOOD EXPERTS SELECTED

Ottawa, Aug. 31.—Experts from all parts of the Dominion have been selected by the food controller to co-operate with the food distribution bureau to secure the marketing of this year's crops of fruits and vegetables at the lowest possible prices to the consumer while giving fair returns to the producer.

The committee which is today in session at the food controller's office, consists of F. M. Black, public utilities commissioner, chairman, Calgary; Prof. M. Cumming, deputy minister of agriculture and principal of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro, N.S.; D. Johnson, fruit commissioner, Ottawa; C. W. Baxter, fruit inspector, Ottawa; R. Robertson, of Robertson, Morris and Co., fruit brokers, Vancouver; Geo. Spencer, railway commissioner, Ottawa; J. R. Hastings, secretary-treasurer, Fruit Growers' Association, Winona, Ont., and F. H. Grindley, fruit commissioner's staff, Ottawa, secretary.

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THE BELT OF SERVICE

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OATS

Several Thousand Bushels Wanted

We have a great demand for **OATS** at the present time and numerous avenues of disposition. For the right kind, we can as a rule pay big premiums. Consign what you have direct to—

LAING BROS.
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

CURRENT EVENTS

The announcement that the British food controller had decided to take no more Canadian bacon is causing the packers and others interested in the industry much concern. While the loss to the Dominion from a broad commercial point of view will affect the country's trade to only a small percentage, the effect on the packing industry will be serious.

The William Davies Co. last year shipped 97,791,000 pounds of bacon to England, and the exports of other Canadian companies are understood to have brought the total up to nearly 200,000,000 pounds, without reference to exports of other pork products.

It is stated that munitions work in Canada generally will not be resumed on the scale of a few weeks ago and the discontinuing of the manufacture of certain lines and the limitation of production in others results in the permanent release from this industry of a large number of hands. The released men are being advised by the munitions board to seek work elsewhere. Within a few days three of the large munition manufacturers have laid off 1,450 workers. This number, of course, is considerably increased when the smaller numbers laid off by other factories are added. These 1,450 workers are divided as follows: Fairbanks-Morse Company, 800; Russel Motor Co., 500; Massey-Harris, 150.

Hon. Arthur Meighen has been sworn in as secretary of state and minister of mines. Mr. Meighen's promotion from the solicitor-generalship to a regular portfolio of the government has been expected for some time. Mr. Meighen, who will now have a salary of $7,000 instead of only $5,000 as solicitor-general, will temporarily continue to discharge the duties of the latter office. No by-election is necessitated, as Mr. Meighen went back to his electors for re-election on accepting the office of solicitor-general.

Great damage has been done to the crops of Great Britain by August storms, which extended virtually throughout the whole country. The damage is greatest in the western counties where the crops are heaviest and where the grain fields in many instances are now little better than tangled masses of discolored straw and sprouting ears. The damage caused to fruit is also serious.

Herbert Hoover, the food administrator, has reached an agreement with the beet sugar producers which, he announced today, would mean shortly a reduction of approximately one and one-half cents a pound to the consumer, or a saving of about $30,000,000 between now and the first of the next year. Mr. Hoover also predicts a further drop in sugar prices when the Cuban supply is available.

The resignation of Edson J. Chamberlin as president of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, a subsidiary of the Grand Trunk Railway, was presented and accepted at a meeting of the directors on Tuesday. Howard G. Kelly vice-president of the Grand Trunk railway, was elected to succeed him. Mr. Chamberlin will continue as a member of the board of directors of the Grand Trunk Pacific. He continues also president of the parent company.

President Wilson's note rejecting the Pope's peace proposals is regarded in Washington as finally settling the question of dealing with present German rulers unconquered or uncurbed at home. The President made it clear that a lasting and durable peace can be negotiated only on a complete understanding with the German people, and not alone on unstable guarantees of the existing government.

The United States now has 75,000 men in France. By September 5 the total strength of the army will reach 1,500,000. Over 137,000 men have been raised for the navy.

The U.S. Senate, by a vote of 39 to 29 struck out the provision levying a one-cent tax on letters and postcards designed to raise $50,000,000 in revenue.

MACLENNAN BROS.
GRAIN

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FOOD CONSERVATION IN U.S.

Food Controller Hoover of the United States has issued a statement requesting that the American people save one pound in five of their wheat consumption.

"The United States and Canada have a wheat deficit for this year of over 400,000,000 bushels in the amount required from North America for the alied nations and neutrals of Europe.

"The estimated wheat surplus for 1917 of the United States is 88,000,000 bushels, to which should be added the probable surplus of 120,000,000 bushels for Canada. Of other cereals the United States will have an estimated surplus this year in excess of 820,000,000 bushels and Canada a surplus of 119,000,000 bushels, or a total of about 950,000,000 bushels.

"Therefore on the normal basis of consumption the total allied wheat import requirements are 577,000,000 bushels, against a North American surplus of 208,000,000 bushels, or 360,000,000 bushels in excess of the supply. On the basis of our present crop prospects we should be able to supply their requirements in cereals other than wheat."

Stock Industry Mobilized

Mobilization of the nations livestock industry is the undertaking of the government in its war time conservation of food producte. The salient aims of government in this undertaking are:

To save breeding stock of food animals for the future to meet extraordinary demands of the world after the war.

To adjust stock growing conditions to supply to best advantage the meat demands of soldiers and citizens of the United States and soldiers and citizens of America's allies.

To prepare for demands of other nations for breeding stock.

To supply meat and dairy animals, to convert forage and grains not needed for human consumption into meats and dairy products.

To arrange a redistribution of herds along most productive and economic lines.

It is estimated that already the stock of Europe has been diminished by 28,000,000 cattle, 54,000,000 sheep and 32,000,000 hogs.

Farmer Assured Profits

"The herds and flocks of the country can only be increased over a period of years," says the statement. "The foundation of such an increase should be laid at once. It is essential for the future welfare of our nation that the supply of all meat animals be increased. Especially should the energies of the farmer be directed to increasing the sheep stock of the country. Clothing comes next to food as a necessity. Not only does the sheep meet the demand from a food and fertility standpoint, but for its wool for clothing there is no substitute. Every farmer should carry to its yearling form every heifer calf of both dairy and beef breeds, and every ewe lamb that promises to have an economic future.

The country agents of the department of agriculture will take orders for cattle, ewes or ewe lambs, among small farmers of communities in less than carload lots, and we have arranged with the livestock exchanges to contribute to this mobilization of the nation by buying this stock and seeing to it that it is properly handled while in the yards."

The farmer is assured that he will get a fair price paid by the consumer and be extended credit on a reasonable basis.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	Oct.	Dec.	May
August 28	214	....	....
August 29	215⅛	....	....
August 30	212¾	....	....
August 31	220	....	....
September 1	....	....	....
September 3	Labor Day		
Week ago	216	....	....
Year ago	150	145	147½
Oats—			
August 28	62⅞	58⅜	....
August 29	63	58⅞	....
August 30	63¼	59⅞	....
August 31	65	61⅞	....
September 1	64⅞	60⅞	63⅞
September 3	Labor Day		
Week ago	63⅛	59⅛	....
Year ago	49⅞	47⅛	....
Flax—			
August 28	344	342	....
August 29	326	324	....
August 30	326	327	....
August 31	330	317	....
September 1	327½	327	....
September 3	Labor Day		
Week ago	355	350	....
Year ago	188⅞	188¼	188½

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, August 29, was as follows:—

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Calgary	Wheat	953.00	1,903.00	12,693.00
"	Oats	......	602.00	4,598.00
"	Barley	......	......	109.00
"	Flax	......	......	516.00
Moose Jaw	Wheat	3,118.20	19,002.50	150,133.10
"	Oats	12,743.18	......	29,372.31
"	Barley	......	......	1,819.34
"	Flax	......	......	283.22

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES
(Sample Market, August 30)

WHEAT—

No. 1 Dark Spring—7 cars, $2.40; 1, $2.45; 1, $2.42.

No. 1 Northern Spring—22 cars, $2.35; 2, $2.36; 22, $2.40; 1, $2.30; 1, $2.32; 2, $2.30.

No. 1 Red Spring—1 car, $2.35; 1, $2.20; 1, $2.30.

No. 2 Dark Northern Spring—2 cars, $2.33.

No. 2 Northern Spring—1 car, $2.33; 12, $2.35; 19, $2.30; 1, $2.34; 1, $2.25.

No. 2 Red Spring—1 car, $2.25; 1, $2.35; 1, $2.30.

No. 3 Northern Spring—2 parts, $2.25; 6, $2.25; 3, $2.30; 1, $2.40; 1, $2.20; 1, $2.35.

No. 3 Red Spring—1 car, $2.25; 1, $2.35; 1, $2.30.

No. 4 Dark Northern Spring—1 car, $2.35.

No. 4 Northern Spring—3 cars, $2.25; 3, $2.20; 1, $2.25.

No. 5 Northern Spring—4 cars, $2.25.

Sample Grade Northern Spring—2 cars, $2.00; 1, $1.90; part, $1.90; 1, $1.95; 1, $2.15; part, $2.05.

Sample Grade Red Spring—1 car, $1.75; 1 $2.30.

Mixed Wheat—No. 2, 2 cars, $2.20; No. 2, 1, $2.35; No. 4, 1, $2.10; No. 2, 1, $2.10.

Durum—No. 1 mixed, 1, $2.10; 1, $2.15; No. 2 amber, 2, $2.15; No. 1 mixed, 1, $2.25.

Winter—No. 2 hard, 1, $2.35; 1, $2.40; No. 3 hard, 1, $2.25.

OATS—No. 3 white, 20, 54c; 1, 54⅛c; 3, 54⅛c; 7, 54½c; 2, 54½c; 2, 53¾c; part, 54⅛c; 1, 54⅛c; 2, 53⅞c; 2, 54½c; No. 4 white, 1, 53⅛c; 1, 53⅛c; 2, 53½c; 1, 54½c; 1, 52⅞c; 1, 51c.

RYE—No. 2, 3, $1.74; 1, $1.76; 20, $1.75; 2, $1.75½; 3, $1.76; 1, $1.75; 1, $1.75; 1,000 bu., $1.76; No. 3, 1, $1.74.

BARLEY—No. 5, 3, $1.13; No. 6, 1, $1.08; No. 4, 2, $1.17; No. 5, 2, $1.11; No. 5, 1, $1.16; No. 5, 4, $1.18; No. 3, 1, $1.21.

FLAX—No. 1, 200 bu., $3.40.

The Livestock Markets

SOUTH ST. PAUL

South St. Paul, Aug. 29.—The supply of cattle here on Monday was estimated at 8,000, and this was considerably less than was generally anticipated. The other principal markets had comparatively light receipts, and an excellent demand prevailed for all grades of killing cattle, with the strictly good quality getting the preference.

On Monday our sales included some 1,350 lb. South Dakota Shorthorn steers at $12.00, which was the top of the market on that day and the highest price paid this year for grass cattle on this market.

Tuesday's receipts numbered around 3,500 and the bulk of the offerings consisted of common and half fat cattle; and a good clearance was effected at prices fully steady with Monday's advance. Our sales Tuesday included some Montana grass cattle that weighed 1,270 lbs. at $11.00 per cwt.

Today, Wednesday, with 3,000 cattle on sale, the market ruled fully steady, although there was not such brisk demand as was noted the opening days of the week. The trade thus far for the week is fully a quarter higher than last week.

Receipts this week included only a fair proportion of stock and feeding cattle, and a very good clearance was secured on all grades. There has been improved demand noted from the country, and prices look fully 25 to 40 cents higher for the week thus far.

The best heavy cattle were in most favor, while common quality light yearlings have been very hard to move.

Our opinion is that the prices of a week ago were sufficiently low to send in quite a few buyers, and believe as the corn crop develops we will have a good market on stockers and feeders, with the heavy cattle being in most favor.

The closing days of last week took practically $2.75 off hog prices. Last Wednesday's top of $18.75 was moved down to $16.00 by Saturday. This week, however, prices show a steady advance.

This week's supply of sheep and lambs was only moderate and consisted almost entirely of native stock, principally lambs. A good strong demand prevailed for the best killing lambs, and this class advanced 35 cents, with a top of $15.85. However, a strictly choice fat trimmed class of lambs would have brought more. Most of the lambs coming are bucks.

While sheep enjoyed good strong outlet, there was no change in prices. Good to choice killing ewes sold at $8.50 to $9.50. Bulk of the ewes that are not too old for breeders are being taken back to the country at prices considerably higher than packers are paying. Ewes ranging from yearlings to full solid mouths are selling from $10.00 to $14.00 per cwt., according to quality and weight. Good to choice yearling wethers are selling to the killers at $10.00 to $11.50; aged wethers $9.50 to $10.50.

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Sept. 1.—Livestock receipts on Friday were: 3,000 cattle, 520 hogs. Butcher steers sold at steady to firm prices, while cows and heifers sold easier. Buyers were not very anxious for she stuff. Bulls and oxen sold steady. Two extra fancy oxen brought $12.00 per hundred; they averaged 1,865 lbs. Stockers and feeders were in fairly good demand at steady prices. A few extra well-bred feeders brought $7.75. Veal calves, sheep and lambs slow, also milch cows. Hogs sold a shade stronger. Selects brought $16.50 per hundred. Fifty-five cars of cattle went south.

CALGARY

Calgary, Aug. 30.—Pyrotechnics of the lurid variety were predicted last week. They happened but the rule that "what goes up must come down" applied in this particular instance.

Select hogs sold on this market last Friday for $19.00 per cwt., the highest price ever recorded. On Monday the highest bid was $15.00, a drop of $4.00 per cwt.

The news of a ban on Canadian hogs and bacon by the British government has had a depressing effect on all domestic markets, and its influence is bound to be felt in future trading, although Calgary packers say that our receipts can be readily absorbed by local demand. The eastern demand was not as strong as last week, and the Wm. Davies buyer was the first to disappear from the market following the news of British retrenchment. One load of hogs sold on Tuesday for $15.70, and commission men maintain that a balance will be struck somewhere around $16.00. However, the hog market today is anybody's guess. Buyers have no idea as to what they should pay, and it is generally anticipated that hogs will go lower. It is safe to say that the high point has been reached at any rate, and there will likely be a readjustment on a basis of 16 cents to 16½ cents. The volume of supply is somewhat of a mystery. Most dealers maintain that there are no hogs in the country, while others assert that there are plenty, but that they are unfinished and remain unmarketed owing to the fact that farmers everywhere are in the throes of a trying harvest due to the critical labor situation.

Cattle of all sorts are strong. Prime corn-fed steers have attained a new high level at Chicago, where they are quoted as high as $16.30. Four extra choice steers sold here last week at $9.50, and it is within the bounds of possibility that a carload like them would have fetched close to 10 cents. But shippers must remember that steers have got to be finished to bring that money, and they have also got to have the weight. Light steers will not bring these high prices, but anything weighing around 1,375 or 1,400, with a fairly good showing of fat, will.

TORONTO

Toronto, Aug. 29.—Last week started off with a big slump in the hog market. The announcement by the British authorities that no more Canadian bacon was required was the cause of the lower price. Hogs dropped from $19.50 to $17.00 and throughout the week have hung around this point. The efforts of the buyers to lower prices when they were at the high point were unavailing, but they soon reacted to the announcement of the British food ministry. No explanation has yet been made as to the cause of the sensational advances of last week or of the cause of the cutting off of the export trade to the old country.

Cattle prices remain firm this week. There was a fairly heavy run of cattle on Tuesday, which is usually a quiet day in the local cattle trade, at the Union stockyards. There were 765 fresh cattle on sale, which with 300 which were left over from Monday constituted a run of 1,000 head. However, the entire offering was not disposed of, several loads having been held over for today's market. Some shipments of western cattle arrived late in the morning and will be among the cattle constituting Wednesday's run. Tuesday's market was steady with Monday, and as was the case on the opening day, medium and common stuff found a slow sale, with choice cattle bringing good prices. Of the latter there were not many offered, the highest figure obtained being $11.75, which was paid for one heavy steer weighing 1,340 lbs. It was sold by Dunn & Levack. J. B. Shields sold an ox which tipped the scales at 2,350 lbs. for $8.75 per cwt. It was one of 32 that were brought down from Saskatchewan last fall and were since kept on the farm of L. Swinton, Caledon. A few weeks ago a number of oxen belonging to the same herd were sold by J. B. Shields & Son. Medium and common cattle were selling yesterday at from $6.50 to $9.50. Bulls on yesterday's market were selling from $6.50 to $7.50, no bulls of very choice quality being offered. Butcher cows were firm at from $8.00 to $8.50 for the best, from $7.25 to $7.75 for medium, and at from $6.00 to $6.50 for common. Milkers and springers were a steady trade at strong prices. One very fine cow was sold at $130, the price ranging all the way from $75 to $130. Stockers and feeders were not in the same demand yesterday as on Monday and were a slow sale.

Hogs were firm at $17 fed and watered at the Union stockyards yesterday. One dealer sold 10 hogs at $17.50 weighed off cars, but this was an exceptional price which was paid for some extra fine stuff. Dealers were generally quoting $17 as the price being paid. The opinion was also expressed that the price is likely to further slump, in view of the action of Britain in refusing to import Canadian bacon. With exportation prohibited and plentiful supplies ready for marketing in the course of the next few weeks, the price of swine is bound to show a decrease.

There was a steady, strong trade in the small meats section. Spring lambs were bringing from $14.75 to $15.50, which is about 25 cents better than the day before. Sheep were also stronger at from $8.50 to $11.50. Choice veal calves were bringing from $14.75 to $15.25.

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, August 30, were:—

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	$2.40	$2.40–$2.55
2 Nor. wheat	2.37	2.30– 2.35
No. 3 wheat	2.33½	2.25– 2.30
3 white oats	.62⅞	.54– .54½
Barley	1.10–1.18	.96– 1.16
Flax, No. 1	3.31	3.39– 3.44
Futures—		
Oct. wheat	2.12¾	(Sept.) 2.16

MONTREAL

The most important feature of the trade today was the unexpected severe break in the price of hogs, which amounted to $2.00 to $2.50 per cwt. This was attributed to the announcement of the British food controller on Saturday that no more Canadian bacon or hogs would be bought by the British government on account of the extreme high prices ruling in Canada. It is estimated that drovers lost from $300 to $500 per deck load.

Cattle prices generally ruled 25 cents per cwt. lower than a week ago. A few loads of good steers sold at $9.75 to $10.00 per 100 pounds. The supply of common and inferior cattle for canning purposes was fairly large, and the demand was good.

ALBERTA WOOL CLIP

Alberta's total wool clip of 2,086,663 pounds is valued at $1,181,628.29 by James a Hill of the Dominion livestock branch, who has just completed a census of the wool shipped from the province this season. The following figures have been compiled by Mr. Hill in conjunction with United States Consul Clum:—

Shipped to U.S.	1,368,232	$725,973.39
To Toronto (Lethbridge consign.)	645,787	412,128.50
To Eastern Canada (Walsh & Irvine)	52,634	31,580.40
To Eastern Canada	20,000	12,000.00
Totals	2,086,633	$1,181,682.29

Average price to grower, 60 cents per lb.

The highest price for any individual grade was 67.69 cents per pound, bid on a lot of fine medium combing at the Toronto sale. This year's clip represents more money than two average clips would in ordinary times.

Mr. Hill states that the industry is on a sound footing all over the province. Many of the range sheep are pasturing on forest reserves in the mountains, though some of them, including part of a band owned by Ray Knight, have been brought back to the prairie owing to the damage done to feed by forest fires.

THE POTATO COMES BACK

The U.S. department of agriculture forecast, based on reliable estimates from all parts of the country, places the total potato yield of that country at more than 467 million bushels as compared with 285 million in 1916 and 360 million in 1915. Potatoes of the current season are already in the market in large quantities. Next to breadstuffs, potatoes are the most important food crop of the western nations. They are all the more important now that the world's wheat supply is short, since they furnish starch, the principal food element contributed by bread, and so may be substituted in part for bread. It is no hardship to eat freely of potatoes; rather it has been a hardship during the past half year to forego somewhat the use of this common food.

PRICES WILL REMAIN HIGH

Washington, Aug. 20.—Food Administrator Hoover today warned America that the world faces a meat famine. "A high range of prices for meat and animal products for many years to come confronts this country," he said. He cited figures to prove that the nation's cattle, sheep and hogs are dwindling rapidly under the demands of war and in allied Europe threatens to be wiped out entirely. Fabulously high prices in Europe and America will extend to lard, butter, cheese, leather, fats, oils and wools. He called upon America's livestock breeders to at once lay plans for enormously increased herds and flocks.

Since the war began this country's cattle production has increased 7,090,000 as compared with a decrease of 28,090,000 in the world. Sheep production decreased 3,000,000, the western allies 17,500,000; other countries 34,000,000—a total world decrease of 54,500,000. While this country's production of hogs has increased 6,275,000 head, that of our western allies decreased 7,100,000 head, that of other countries 31,600,000—a total world decrease of 32,425,000. "While our hogs have increased," said Mr. Hoover, "the average weight at slaughter is falling and our production is probably only about maintained."

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg Sept. 1	Winnipeg Year ago	Toronto Aug. 29	Calgary Aug. 30	Chicago Aug. 29	St. Paul Aug. 29
Cattle	$ c $ c	$ c $ c	$ c $ c	$ c $ c	$ c $ c	$ c $ c
Choice steers	9.50–10.00	....	11.75–12.65	8.75–9.00	15.00–16.50	11.50–13.00
Best butcher steers	7.50–8.00	8.50–7.00	11.25–11.75	7.75–8.25	12.75–15.00	9.50–11.00
Fair to good butcher steers	7.00–7.50	5.50–6.25	8.00–10.30	6.75–7.00	11.50–14.25	8.00–9.50
Good to choice fat cows	7.50–8.00	5.50–6.00	8.25–8.75	6.75–7.00	10.00–13.50	8.00–9.75
Medium to good cows	7.00–7.50	4.75–5.25	6.25–7.50	....	7.00–10.00	6.00–8.00
Common cows	6.00–7.00	4.00–4.75	6.25–7.00	5.75–6.25	5.75–7.00	5.25–6.00
Canners	3.00–3.75	3.00–3.75	5.00–6.00	3.50–3.75	4.75–5.65	4.25–5.25
Good to choice heifers	7.50–8.50	6.00–6.50	....	6.50–7.25	9.00–13.25	8.00–9.75
Fair to good heifers	6.50–7.50	5.00–6.75	....	6.25–6.50	6.75–9.00	6.00–8.00
Best oxen	7.00–7.50	5.75–6.25	....	6.75–7.00	....	7.00–8.00
Best butcher bulls	6.00–7.00	5.25–5.75	9.00–9.50	5.50–5.75	8.25–10.25	6.50–7.00
Common to bologna bulls	5.50–6.00	4.50–5.00	6.25–8.25	5.00–5.50	6.00–7.50	5.25–6.50
Fair to good feeder steers	6.00–7.00	5.00–6.00	7.75–8.25	....	8.00–9.25	6.50–8.50
Fair to good stocker steers	5.75–6.75	5.00–6.00	6.00–8.25	6.75–7.00	6.00–8.00	5.50–7.00
Best milkers and springers (each)	$75–$90	$65–$80	$90–$125	$75–$90	....	....
Fair milkers and springers (each)	$60–$75	$45–$55	$65–$85	$70–$75	....	....
Hogs						
Choice hogs, weighed off cars	16.25–16.50	10.85	17.25–17.50	$16.25	18.50	16.85–17.00
Light hogs	12.00–13.00	10.00	....	....	16.50–18.50	....
Heavy sows	8.00–9.00	$9.00	....	....	16.50–17.50	....
Stags	5.50–6.50	$6.00	....	....	18.00–19.00	....
Sheep and Lambs						
Choice lambs	9.50–10.50	10.00–10.75	14.75–15.50	12.00–12.50	15.00–16.50	$16.00
Best killing sheep	8.00–8.50	7.50–8.25	11.00–12.00	11.00–11.50	11.50–12.00	9.00–10.00

Country Produce	Winnipeg Aug. 30	Winnipeg Year ago	Toronto Aug. 30
Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 dairy	35c	25c	33c–34c
Eggs (per doz.)			
New laid	41c	27c	40c–41c
Potatoes			
In sacks, per bushel	$1.00	55c–60c	$2.50
Milk and Cream			
Sweet cream per lb. fat	40c	36c	....
Cream for butter-making (per lb. butter-fat)	34c	30c–32c	....
Live Poultry			
Fowl (Yearlings)	17c–20c	15c	18c
Old Roosters	18c	....	14c
Spring Chickens	22c	20c	20c–22c
Ducks	15c–20c	16c	10c
Hay (per ton)			
No. 1 Lowland	$9	$11	....
No. 1 Timothy	....	$15	$13–$15
No. 1 Midland	$14–$18	$10	....
No. 1 Upland	$12	....	....

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from August 28 to September 3 inclusive

Date	Wheat 1°	Wheat 2°	Wheat 3°	Wheat 4	Wheat 5	Wheat 6	Wheat Feed	Wheat Tf 1	Wheat Tf 2	Wheat Tf 3
Aug. 28	240	238	233½	222	197	171	150	228	228	220½
29	240	237	233¾	222	197	171	150	228	228	220½
30	240	237	233½	222	197	171	150	228	228	220½
31	220	217	212	202	177	...	150	...	...	..
Sept. 1	221	219	213	203	178	160	150	209	209	203
3		HOLI	DAY				LABO	R DA	Y	
Week ago	240	240	232½	220½	195½	170	150	228	228	219½
Year ago	157½	155⅛	150⅞	143⅞	138⅞	..	..	..	....	...

Date	Oats 2CW	Oats 3 CW	Oats Ex 1 Fd	Oats 1 Fd	Oats 2 Fd	Barley 3 CW	Barley 4 CW	Barley Feed	Flax 1 NW	Flax 2 CW
Aug. 28	62⅞	61⅞	61⅞	59⅞	58⅞	118	114	110	349	340
29	63½	62	62	60	59	118	114	110	331	322
30	64	62½	62½	60⅛	59½	118	114	110	331	322
31	65½	64	64	62	61	118	114	110	333	326½
Sept. 1	64⅞	63⅞	63⅞	61⅞	60⅞	118	114	110	330½	324
3										
Week ago	63⅞	62⅛	62⅛	60⅛	59⅛	118	114	112	360	351
Year ago	49½	49⅛	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	86½	82½	76½	186⅞	183⅞

CONSCRIPTION REGULATIONS

Every unmarried man in Canada between the ages of 20 and 34 years is now under military jurisdiction. A proclamation will be issued at Ottawa soon announcing when and where they are to report. This is provided for in the Conscription act, assented to August 28 by the governor-general. The act states that the men will be called out in the order of the following classes:

Class 1—Those who have attained the age of 20 years and were not born earlier than the year 1883, and are unmarried or are widowers but have no child.

Class 2—Those who have attained the age of 20 years and who were born not earlier than the year 1883 and who are married or who are widowers who have a child or children.

Class 3—Those who were born in the years 1876 to 1882, both inclusive, and who are unmarried and who are widowers but have no child.

Class 4—Those who were born in the years 1876 to 1882, both inclusive and who are married and who are widowers and have a child or children.

Class 5—Those who were born in the years 1872 to 1875, both inclusive, and who are married and who are widowhave no child.

Class 6—Those who were born in the years 1872 to 1875, both inclusive, and who are married or who are widowers who have a child or children.

Any man married after July 6, 1917, will be considered as unmarried.

When regulations and tribunals are completed, which will require two or three weeks' work, a proclamation will be issued, ordering those of the classes subject to call, "single men between 20 and 34 years of age," to report at points in their several districts, which will be designated in the proclamation.

There will be a heavy penalty for those not reporting, no matter what their excuse.

Those not wishing to serve must present themselves to a board of exemption not yet appointed. They must show that they are incapable of army service or of more use to the country in war time at their present occupation than serving in the trenches.

Men reporting who have not secured exemption will be sent to the mobilization board for examination. Those passed will be sent to the depot battalion for training. Any who fail in the medical tests will be given a button in order that the authorities may know that they have been examined and are not required.

As far as can be learned the regulations in regard to exemptions will be broad. The policy of the government is to make it clear that agriculturists, miners, fishermen, transportation workers and all others engaged in any essential industry are to be exempted from conscription.

The following exemptions are provided for under the Canadian Military Service Act:

1—Men who hold exemption certificates which will be granted under the Military Service Act.

2—Present members of regular, reserve or auxiliary forces.

3—Members of other British military forces or British colonial forces.

4—Men serving with navy and C.E.F. men.

5—Men who have been honorably discharged from military or naval forces of Great Britain.

6—Clergy.

The clauses providing penalties for those inciting people to resist the application of the military service act became operative when the bill was assented to. Those sections do not prohibit criticism of the principle of conscription. They do, however, impose severe penalties upon those who counsel others to disobey the provisions of the Military Service Act. The act provides a term of not less than one or more than five years' imprisonment for those who advise or urge the men summoned to report to contravene the act or its regulations, or who wilfully resist, or induce anyone to impede the operation of the act, or who, for the purpose of impeding the enforcement of the act, attempt to persuade any person to refrain from making application for certificate of exemption.

DEATH OF EARL GREY

Earl Grey, former governor-general of Canada, died on August 29 after a long illness. He was born in 1851 and succeeded his brother-in-law, Lord Minto, at Rideau Hall in 1904. He remained in Canada for six years, being succeeded by the Duke of Connaught.

His administration was described as a quiet and uniform success. He was a strong advocate of imperial federation and urged Canadians to share the burden of England's defence.

THE LATE EARL GREY

Earl Grey was undoubtedly one of the most popular of the governors-general, and Lady Grey was equally a favorite with the people. No governor-general took a more active interest in the general doings of the people. It is only necessary to recall the fact that it was during his regime the annual dramatic competitions, discontinued during the war, were started under his patronage.

Earl Grey was largely responsible for the starting of the Canadian club movement which has since grown to such large proportions. He was also the leading spirit in the tercentenary celebration at Quebec. He was regarded as an authority on co-operation and was one of the leading exponents of the principle of proportional representation, holding the position of honory president of the Proportional Representation League of Canada.

ADVOCATE PENSION INCREASE

At a largely attended meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture held in Winnipeg on August 30-31, the council made a pronouncement on the question of pensions for soldiers in the following form:

It is freely recognized that it is the duty of the nation to make adequate provision for the comfortable maintenance of all disabled soldiers and dependants of those who have been killed or disabled, and that full opportunity for a proper education must be assured the children of such men. Any such provision can discharge but a fraction of the debt which the nation owes to the men who have thus sacrificed on its behalf.

Under the present pension regulations a private soldier totally disabled and unable to perform any labor receives a maximum pension of $40.00 per month. There is also an allowance of $6.00 per month for each of his children. If the soldier is entirely helpless and requires attendance the pension board may make for him an additional allowance of not more than $250.00 per year. If a soldier is killed his widow, until re-marriage, receives $32.00 per month for herself and $6.00 per month for each child. The aged father, mother, grandparent, or other person wholly dependent upon such deceased soldier receives $24.00 per month.

We believe that these provisions are not adequate for the comfortable maintenance of disabled soldiers and dependents of those killed or disabled, and the education of their children, and that under them such men and their families would be in danger of being placed more or less under public or private charity. We, therefore, make the following recommendations:

(a) That the total disability pension be raised to not less than $60.00 per month in addition to the present porvision for attendance.

(b) That the wife and children or other dependents of a totally disabled soldier receive the same pension as in case of his death.

(c) That the pension of disabled soldiers of Class 2 (Loss of one hand and one foot or of both feet, etc.) be 90 per cent. of total disability allowance.

(d) That the Pension Board be given discretionary powers to increase the allowance provided for children when deemed necessary to insure proper care and education.

The council further places itself on record as favoring the principle of equality of pensions for officers and privates."

National Government

The council also passed the following resolution on the question of national government:

"That the Canadian Council of Agriculture is strongly in favor of the immediate formation of a thoroughly national federal government for the prosecution of the war, and the solution of the tremendously important problems that must be faced by the nation at the close of the war."

MINERS AGAIN ON STRIKE

Calgary, Alta., Aug. 27.—A strike in the Drumheller coal field was declared today, and 600 miners are out tonight and five mines are closed down. President Biggs, of the Miners' union, arrived here for a conference with Coal Commissioner Armstrong. He attributes the trouble to the installation of new machines and the inability of operators and miners to agree on a wage price of screeners, loaders and cutters.

Operators affected in the strike will meet in negotiations tomorrow to attempt an adjustment. The mines closed down are the Atlas, A.B.C., Inter-Midland, Drumheller, Premier, and Coalhurst.

DESTROYING RED SPIDERS

Red spiders, a species of mite, have recently been reported as being quite prevalent on raspberry bushes in some sections. The red spider is a very minute creature which is frequently found attacking house plants and, occasionally, the foliage of bush and tree fruits. While it is called the red spider, types may be found which are greenish and others are nearly white. This pest may be seen in great numbers on the lower side of the leaves, underneath a very fine web, which it spins. It gets its food by sucking the juices of plants, and this causes the leaves to turn yellow, mottled or white. Red spiders are always more troublesome during dry seasons.

The mites can be killed by spraying affected plants with a solution of "Black Leaf 40," made up and used as directed:

Black Leaf 40	½ pint
Water	40 gallons
Hard Soap	2½ pounds

Dissolve the soap in a small quantity of water by boiling for a few minutes and then add the remainder of the water. Apply in the form of a fine spray to the under side of the leaves of affected plants.

When red spiders are abundant it is a good plan to spray affected plants before buds break open with a solution of lime sulphur. On house plants this pest may be kept in check by keeping the plants moist or by spraying with "Black Leaf 40"—one teaspoonful to one gallon of water in which one-half ounce of hard soap has been dissolved.—Jas. A. Neilson, Manitoba Agricultural College.

When hog cholera breaks out in the neighborhood the following preventive measures can be taken. Keep the hogs indoors, or in isolated enclosures, allow no one but the feeder to come near them and disinfect their quarters. If swill is fed it must be boiled or steamed first. When hog cholera gets into the herd the best thing to do is to inject the hogs at once with serum.

RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged	$3,943.66
Kamanatha W.S.G.G.A., Semans, Sask.	62.20
Proceeds of Picture Show given by Women Grain Growers of Smiley, Sask.	8.00
Total	$4,013.86

The **Staude Mak-a-Tractor** is absolutely and unconditionally guaranteed to do the work of a four horse team—on the farm or on the road, provided you keep the Ford in good driving condition. It converts any Ford into a splendid tractor that can be driven by a boy or a woman as easily as by a man.

Replaces both Men and Horses

During rush seasons two drivers, working 12 hours each, will keep the **Staude Mak-a-Tractor** going 24 hours a day. And by this plan you can do as much plowing or other field work as three drivers with three horse teams. Works just as well in dark as in daylight, as your headlights and rear light enable you to see perfectly for any kind of work at night.

STAUDE Mak-a-Tractor

will do the work of a four horse team—and it costs less to operate than the feed of one horse. Average cost of plowing with **Staude Mak-a-Tractors** last year was under 1½ gallons of gasoline per acre.

What WORK CAN IT DO ?

In ordinary work on farms it has pulled two 14 inch gang plows in virgin sod, making a furrow 6 inches deep, has maintained a speed of 2½ miles an hour and has plowed seven acres in an ordinary working day.
It easily pulls a 16 section concave disc over freshly plowed fields.
It easily pulls an 18 foot roller over plowed fields.
It does the same work pulling a four horse 16 foot drill for seeding.
It pulls a 7 foot binder in heavy grain, hour after hour.

is the time to convert your Ford Roadster or Touring Car into one of the most practical and efficient farm tractors that has ever been built. For **$265** you can secure a **Staude Mak-a-Tractor.** See your dealer

NOW This Very Day!

today or write us direct. Ask us about the special **Staude Radiator** and the new patented force feed oiling system that goes free with every purchase of a **Staude Mak-a-Tractor.**

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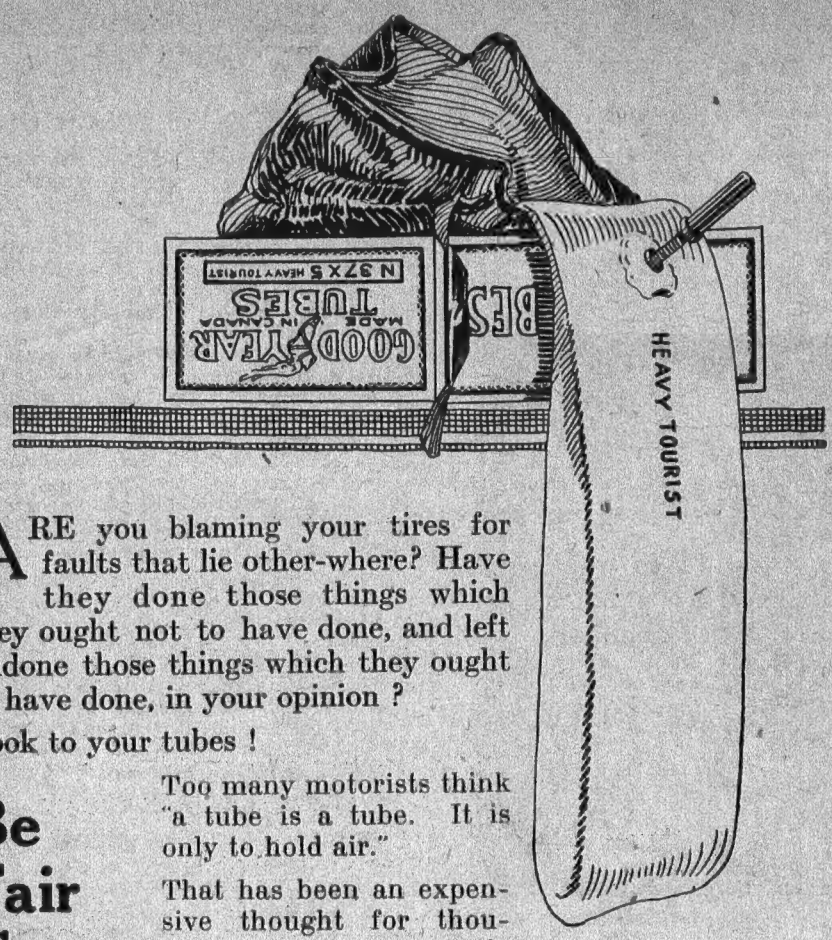

ARE you blaming your tires for faults that lie other-where? Have they done those things which they ought not to have done, and left undone those things which they ought to have done, in your opinion ?

Look to your tubes !

Be Fair To Your Tires

Too many motorists think "a tube is a tube. It is only to hold air."

That has been an expensive thought for thousands. A tube's single duty **is** to hold air, but it must perform that duty honestly, loyally, or the casing suffers.

For a poor tube causes slow leaks. Slow leaks cause under-inflation. Under inflation ruins tires.

That is why **Goodyear Tubes** are laminated—a quality giving **Goodyear** process.

By rolling the pure gum out into transparently thin sheets we are able to detect sand or other foreign matter. Then the perfected sheets are built up, layer for layer, into an extra thick, extra good tube that holds air longer and better, saving trouble and tire expense.

For added protection we vulcanize the valve patch in instead of sticking it on.

So **Goodyear Laminated Tubes** give longer, more satisfactory tube service.

——and save tires.

——and it is easy to say "**Goodyears**" when you buy tubes.

Goodyear Tubes, along with Goodyear Tires and Tire-Saver Accessories are easy to get from Goodyear Service Station Dealers everywhere.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada Limited

GOODYEAR MADE IN CANADA TUBES

TALKS ON TRACTOR FUELS

By The Imperial Oil Company, Limited

THERE is more power in kerosene than in gasoline. If you can operate your tractor on kerosene you not only save substantially per gallon but you get more power per gallon also. Most types of tractors will burn kerosene successfully.

Our 500 prairie tank stations, one near you, can sell you absolutely reliable tractor fuel. You may want SILVER STAR KEROSENE or ROYALITE COAL OIL or PREMIER GASOLINE.

In Stock For Quick Shipment

Round and Square "Jumbo" Portable Granaries

Not a flimsy "Fly-away-by-night" Granary but a construction of Angle Iron and Steel Plate that stays on the job for years and gives satisfaction.

SPECIFICATION—

Sides are in portable sections consisting of angle iron frames to which steel plates are welded by electric heat. Doors, which are "man size" and in two sections are of same construction. Rafters are heavy angle iron. Ventilators large and bolted to rafters. Roof has slip joints.

Round Granary - capacity 1,000 bushels, weight 1,100 pounds.
Square Granary - capacity 1,100 bushels, weight 2,200 pounds.

Our price today for these granaries is less than the raw material can be bought for and is subject to prior sale as our stock is limited.

If interested write or wire for prices.

The Winnipeg Steel Granary & Culvert Co. Limited Box 3054 **Winnipeg**

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The Crouch Vaporizer

MORE MILES MORE POWER LESS CARBON

Why Throw Away Money in Waste Fuel ?

A guaranteed saving of 15 to 25 per cent. on any gasoline or kerosene burning engine.

PRICE—Automobiles, $5.00; Tractors, $15.00; Stationary and Portables, $8.50 to $15.00.

Agents wanted. Manufactured and sold by

The Saskatchewan Distributing Co., Regina, Sask.

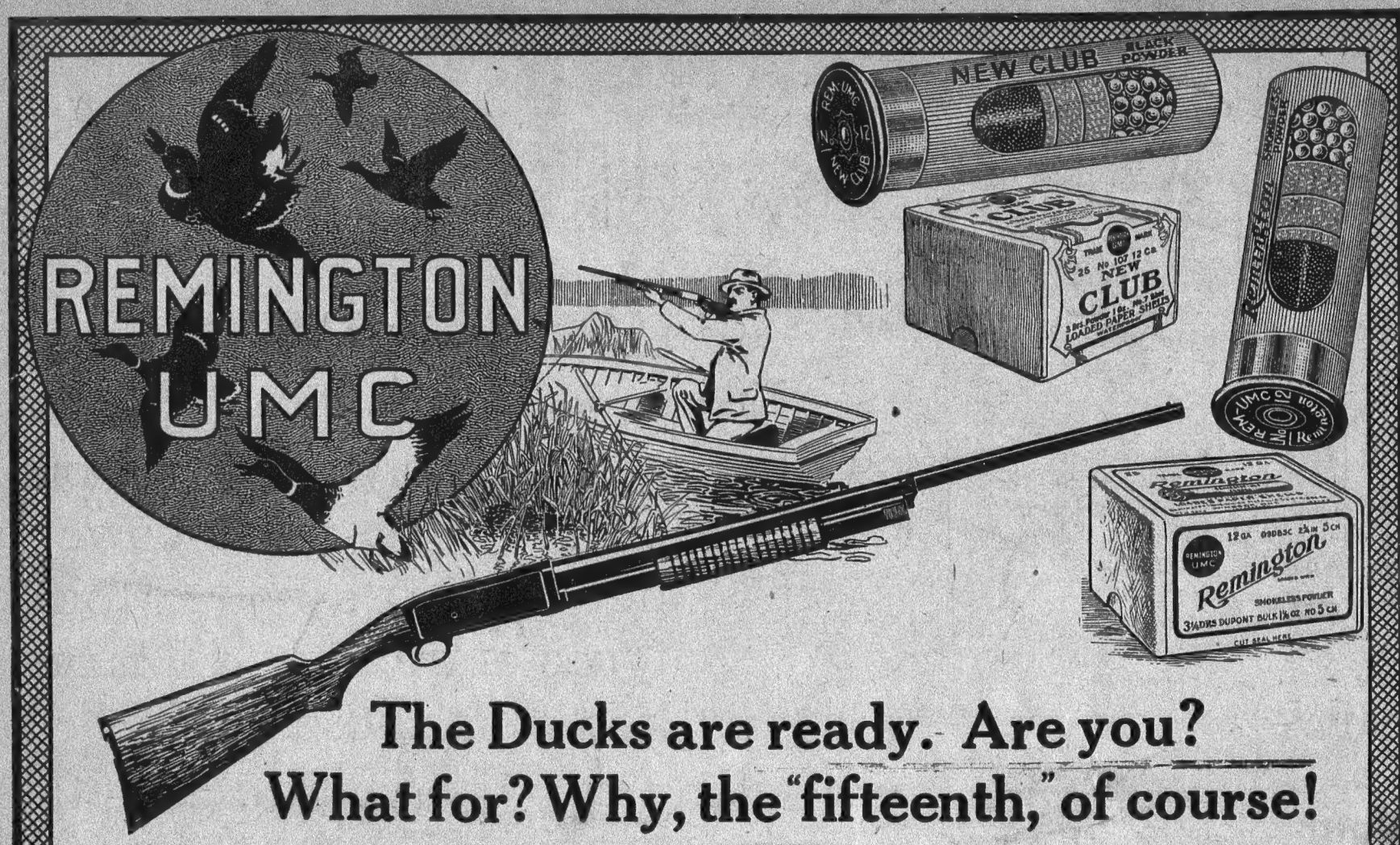
Vanstone & Rogers

We have, we believe, landed the best bunch of **Belgian Mares** that has ever come to Canada. These mares include a Ton Mare that won 12 firsts at 12 different State Fairs, and several of her daughters. We have also landed a splendid lot of **Clydesdale Mares** and shall have **Percheron Mares** in shortly.

We are pricing these mares cheap for cash and do not want to winter any of them as we are short of room. We have an exceptional lot of yearlings and two year olds as well as a full line of older horses. Anyone wanting an exchange of stallions should write us at once. We can deal with you much better in the fall than in the spring. Ample time on any stallion sale.

Vanstone & Rogers

North Battleford Sask.



The Ducks are ready. Are you? What for? Why, the "fifteenth," of course!

Summer days are slipping past. Almost before you know it the magic "15th September" will be here, and the few precious duck shooting days will be with us once more. You want your share, of course, so just see if your Shot Gun's description reads like this: "Six shots. Positive slide action. Easily and quickly loaded. Smooth working. Rapid in fire. Solid breech, closed top and sides. Loading and ejection at bottom, avoiding twigs and dirt—shells, smoke and gases go **down.**" If so, it's a **Remington UMC** Pump and you'll get your birds all right.

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There are over 1,200 inspection points in the manufacture of a **Remington UMC Pump Gun**—and it must pass A1 at every point or the arm is rejected.

Remington UMC Loaded Shot Shells are unequalled for speed, penetration, "pattern" and reliability. "Arrow" and "Nitro Club," steel-lined, and "Remington" are smokeless favorites; black powder users swear by the "New Club."

Remington UMC Rifles, all calibres, including repeaters, from .22's to big game, are matchless for precision and beauty of design and we make "metallics" for all calibres of all known makes of rifles.

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